THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

PUBLIC OPINION, *New York*, and CURRENT OPINION, *New York*, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Titles registered in U. S. Patent Office)

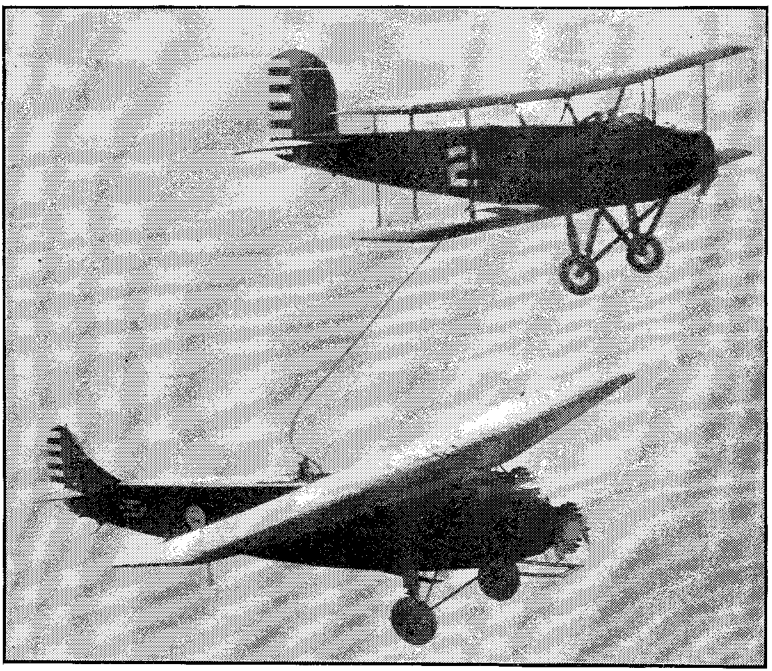
Vol. C, No. 3 New York, January 19, 1929 Whole Number 2022

TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

A WEEK IN THE SKY

THE *QUESTION MARK*, beating by three and a half days the previous airplane record for sustained flight, deserves to be renamed the *Exclamation Point*, suggests the San Diego *Union*. This three-motored Army monoplane, which began its record-breaking endurance flight at the Metropolitan airport, Los Angeles, on January 1, remained in the air with its crew of five for 150 hours, 40 minutes and 15 seconds, or more than six and a quarter days. This was eighty-five hours longer than the longest previous flight by a heavier-than-air machine, made by a German plane last year; and thirty-two hours longer than the record for lighter-than-air machines, made by the French dirigible *Dixmude*. Altho the *Question Mark's* circling course did not take her very far from her starting-point, the distance traveled during her long flight is estimated at more than 11,000 miles, or nearly half the circumference of the earth. As the Philadelphia *Inquirer* points out: "If the *Question Mark* had followed the route of the United States round-the-world flyers in 1924, it would have crossed the Pacific Ocean via Alaska, Kamchatka, and Japan, and would have ended its non-stop journey at Calcutta, India; or, if it had followed the easterly route of Brock and Schlee, it would have reached Hongkong, China." This amazing endurance flight, however, was made possible by the repeated refueling of the plane while in the air, a feat not so easily managed in a straightaway and overseas journey.



P. & A. Photograph

REFUELING IN MID-AIR

This process was repeated thirty-seven times during the record-breaking flight of the Question Mark *(the lower plane). The supplies and gasoline thus transferred by "nurse" planes totaled 42,000 pounds.*

"There can be no doubt that this flight marks the beginning of a new era in commercial and military aviation," declares the Washington *Post*, "because it proved conclusively that it is practicable and comparatively easy to refuel planes in flight." It shows vividly, other papers remind us, the almost incredible progress of aviation. It was only twenty-five years ago—December 17, 1903—that Orville Wright in a heavier-than-air flying-machine remained in the air for fifty-nine seconds, or long enough to cover a distance of about 120 feet; and at the time the world almost refused to believe this feat possible. But "nothing is any longer incredible to the people of this incredible age," remarks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, which rates the flight of the *Question Mark* as "perhaps the most significant of any achievement in aviation since Lindbergh spanned the Atlantic in his magnificent adventure." With this flight "aviation gets away to a good start in the new year," notes the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle;* and the New York *Times* confesses itself tempted "to predict a year of prodigies" in this field. The Richmond *News Leader*, however, sounds this note of warning against expecting too much:

"Is the 'air-era,' then, an accomplished fact? No. Man can perfect all the machinery, but he can not improve flying weather. Nothing has yet been accomplished by the experiments to clear fog from landing-fields. Scarcely more has been achieved in the attempt to protect planes from sleet, tho the pilots of the *Bremen* thought they reduced that particular risk by parafining the wing-surface. With everything else out of the way, Old Man Weather remains on the job to balk the new Icarus."

The *Question Mark* is an Army Fokker monoplane, with a wing-spread of seventy-one feet, and equipped with three standard Army Wright Whirlwind motors of 225 horse-power each. During the flight, according to an Associated Press dispatch, these motors made more than 42,500,000 revolutions, consuming 5,205 gallons of gasoline and 262 gallons of oil. The average speed of the flight was seventy miles an hour. Another Associated Press dispatch from Los Angeles quotes the Army authorities there as thus summarizing the lessons of the flight:

"The outstanding demonstration presumably is that refueling and transfer of supplies to an airplane from another craft while both speed through the air is feasible. In addition, the Army sees these benefits to flying:

"Ability of airplanes to take off behind a front with great

P. & A. photographs

THEY WROTE AVIATION HISTORY IN THE CALIFORNIA SKY

The crew of the *Question Mark*, who defied the law of gravity for more than six days. They are, from left to right: Maj. Carl Spatz, flight commander; Capt. Ira Eaker; Lieut. Elwood Quesada; Lieut. H. A. Halverson, and Sergt. Roy Hooe.

cargoes of war materials and only small gasoline stores. Heretofore the cargo was lessened appreciably because of the necessity of carrying a large load of fuel.

"Protracted air skirmishes over a front without landing.

"Enlargement of the Army's scale of war operations in the air.

"To commercial flying:

"Carrying of greater cargoes.

"The making of more rapid flights across country.

"Elimination of the danger of robbery and the ability to safely carry valuable shipments, such as diamonds, money, papers, etc.

"Increased air hours for planes, and longer service through less wear on both plane and motor which frequent take-offs impose."

A non-stop flight around the world is "brought well within the realm of possibility" by the *Question Mark's* achievement, declares Rear-Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics of the United States Navy. He is quoted by the New York *Herald Tribune* as saying further:

"Such a significant performance of men and machines enables us to form new conceptions of the horizons which bound human flight. Since this flight man is a stronger and surer creature in the air.

"We know, from the flights of Lindbergh, Chamberlin, and Byrd that an airplane can go 4,000 miles on a single filling of its tanks. If we wished to contemplate a non-stop circumnavigation of the globe, we might assume as low a figure as 1,000 miles as the unit for each refueling. Certainly, it would be simple to arrange the replenishment of fuel every thousand miles over the land.

"Along the surface of the sea airplane carriers, such as the *Lexington*, the *Saratoga*, and the *Langley*, might be strung out 1,000 miles apart. Refueling planes might take off from their decks, make contact with the non-stop plane, deliver their gasoline and oil and return to the safe harborage of the carriers' decks. Radio direction finders and all of the modern aids to navigation such as were used in the flight of the *Southern Cross* to Australia would, of course, be necessary. These devices are rapidly becoming more perfect."

Within two days of the ending of the *Question Mark's* flight the press carried two announcements of projected non-stop flights around the world in the near future. One of these announcements came from the Fokker Aviation Company of Paris, the other from Col. Arthur C. Goebel, a well-known long-distance flyer, now in a hospital in Wichita, Kansas.

It can now be seen that a decisive forward step in aviation was taken with the solving of the problem of refueling the plane in the air, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, which adds:

"To what extent this expedient will be put into practical use for peace or war is for the experts to discover, and they are already busy with projects to that end. But already it has had the effect of removing a sharply fixt limit to the duration of flights and putting the full responsibility for further extension on the designer and builder of engines."

How the refueling of the *Question Mark* was managed is told by Capt. Ross G. Hoyt, pilot of one of the refueling planes, in an Associated Press dispatch in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:*

"Despite our heavy loads of gas and the weight of three men, our ship hops off like a pursuit plane. We climb to the altitude of the *Question Mark* and then throttle down and fly alongside of it on the left side to get its course and speed.

"I pick a landmark ahead for a straight course and maintain it. The *Question Mark* dips beneath us and is lost to sight from me, altho it is within twenty feet of our plane. Sometimes it comes as close as ten feet, and then I can see its tail.

"Lieutenants Woodring and Strickland lower the hose from the fuselage and Major Spatz fits it into the funnel and the refueling proceeds at seventy-five gallons a minute. All I do is fly a straight course. My only signals come from Woodring by a rope attached to my arm. One long pull means 'slow up,' two pulls 'speed up,' a constant jiggle means the refueling is over.

"As soon as the *Question Mark* is through refueling she glides along to the left, and then I land.

"The delivery of oil in five-gallon containers and food and supplies is a simple matter. Woodring lowers the package on a rope and it drops into the cockpit and into Major Spatz's arms."

Another Los Angeles dispatch to the New York *World* quotes Major Spatz, flight commander of the *Question Mark* as saying, the morning after the flight had been brought to an end by the exhaustion of the motors:

"We have refueled under every conceivable condition under which an airplane can fly—at night, in rough air, shifting our base when weather drove us away, in fog, in sun—in fact, under any conditions which might be conceived, either in transcontinental flights or in transoceanic flights.

"Night-fueling is not so bad. It was worse, a whole lot worse, in the rough bumps we had to-day.

"Our apparatus was proved. We have made many important discoveries. With a longer hose, say 100 feet, it would be far better.

"We have definitely established the practicability of refueling for commercial planes."

Of the effects of this long flight in cramped quarters upon the crew of the plane, Major Spatz says:

"The whole personnel was in better condition this morning than at any time during the flight. In fact, we have had seven days of rest.

"The longest period any man slept in this flight was four hours. That was due to routine. We all slept Sunday. In daytime we slept better, for it was warmer. We were not prepared for the cold. There were only six blankets for our five men; we had discarded our heater to make room for a reserve gasoline tank.

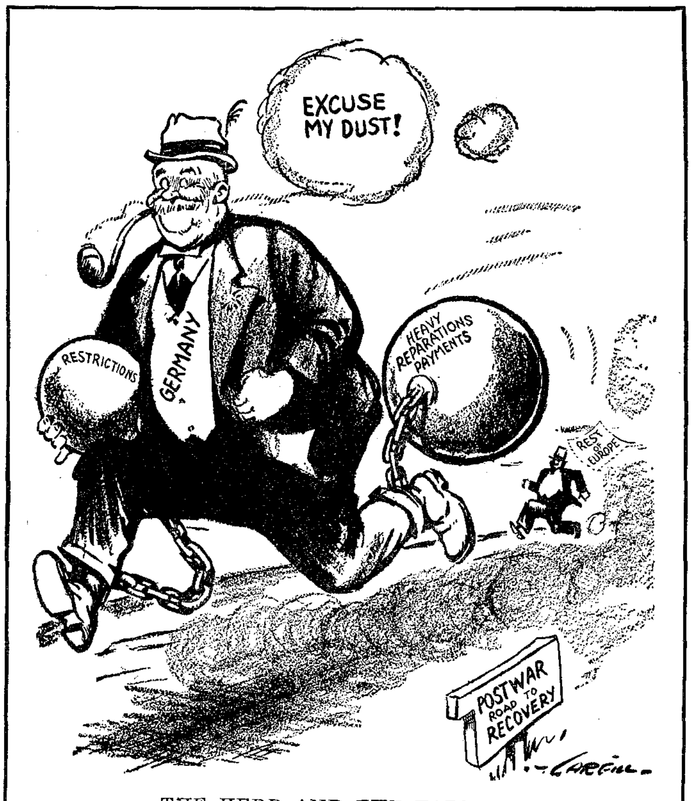
"A remarkable condition was the attitude of the crew. Not a single member of the crew had anything but smiles. No one got on another's nerves. In cramped quarters, with parachutes on, we knocked each other about, but there always was a smile."

AN INTERNATIONAL BOMBSHELL—"GERMANY CAN PAY"

A CERTAIN TALL, spare, fair-spoken young man with reddish hair and a notable flair for public finance stept off the *Berengaria* a while ago "with the financial map of Europe in his head and the annual report on reparations in his pocket," to quote one reportorial description. This gentleman, Mr. S. Parker Gilbert, seemed quite aware of the bombshell he had just exploded by the publication in Europe of his report as Agent-General for Reparations. "Germany can pay," was everywhere recognized as the text of the report. As M. E. Tracy observes in his column in the Scripps papers, "it revived French hopes that the reparations debt need not be reduced, and it revived German fears that it would not be." If Mr. Gilbert had been in Paris at the time, he would have been hailed as a hero, according to the Paris dispatches, and one French newspaper comes out with the slogan, "Put your trust in American experts." The first publication of the report, on the other hand, brought out a flame of indignation in Germany, newspapers attacking Mr. Gilbert as prejudiced and, according to the correspondents, indulging in such phrases as "Another Wilson," "Germany for the Second Time Is Betrayed by an American."

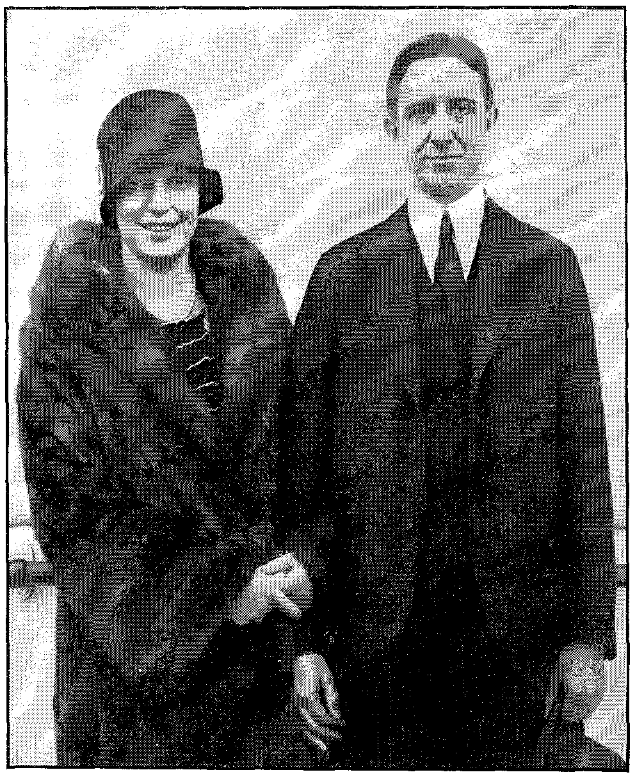
Of course, the report makes a maximum stir—in this country as well as in Europe—because it comes out just as plans are being made and the personnel is being chosen for the new all-important reparations conference which is to revise, or rather complete, the Dawes plan. And Mr. Gilbert says that Germany is well able to pay the sums now assest under that scheme, sums now at the maximum figure of nearly $600,000,000 annually. In this country the chief editorial excitement is aroused by the prospect that the new reparations plan may involve our war debts.

It will be remembered that the Dawes plan provided for German payments on an upward sliding scale for four years, and then a standard payment of $595,000,000 for an indefinite number of years. Last year Germany paid approximately $416,500,000. This payment, says Mr. Gilbert in his report, was made loyally and punctually, as in previous years. The payment was made, too, without disturbing the stability of German currency. The first standard year began last September, and Mr. Gilbert is convinced that "there can be no reasonable doubt of the capacity of the German budget to pay its part of the normal contribution laid down by the plan." This means that the revenues from railroads, industry, and certain special taxes and revenues have been ample so far and are not to be increased in the standard year, the additional $177,500,000 coming from the German national budget. Mr. Gilbert finds the German currency stable, and the Reichsbank's gold reserve at its highest level. He finds the German Railroad Company in a strong financial position. Business conditions are said to be on a relatively high level of activity and a tendency to overexpansion a year ago has now been checked. According to a summary of the report in the Berlin correspondence of the New York *Times*, it is admitted that "a wage increase of about 20 per cent. since 1925 has added to the cost of production, but it is noted as another instance of high wages going hand in hand with higher production." German foreign trade, it seems, has been brought nearer to a position of balance in the last year and tho there is still an unfavorable excess of imports over exports, the margin has been gradually narrowing.



THE HERR AND THE TORTOISE

—Cargill in the Providence *News.*



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

"THIS IS A GOOD TIME FOR ME TO BE SILENT"

So comments S. Parker Gilbert, Agent-General of Reparations, on the stir made by his recent report in France and Germany. Mrs. Gilbert, also shown in the picture, accompanied her husband on his year-end trip from Germany to Washington.

The Agent-General devotes much space to criticism of the German governmental budget, chiefly on two scores, to quote again *The Times's* summary, "first that of increasing the expenditures of the Federated States, owing to the Reich's doling out more than their budget estimates, and the system of covering extraordinary expenditures by loans." On the whole, he thinks that the German revenues are increasing, but that something must be done to check the trend to overspending and overborrowing.

Edgar Ansel Mowrer, Berlin correspondent of the Chicago

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

1. Where is "the most beautifully lighted building in America"? (p. 18).
2. Is the United States a "Protestant country"? (p. 25).
3. How many women sit in our legislatures? (p. 12).
4. What did Pope call Lord Bacon? (p. 22).
5. How are censored bits removed from "talkie" films? (p. 40).
6. Is there a bright prospect of finding a substitute for the Church? (p. 24).
7. What is the time record for continuous flight by airplane? (p. 5).
8. Why is "white water" dangerous? (p. 18).
9. In how many parts a year do the majority of actors play? (p. 22).
10. Are there any American converts to Buddhism? (p. 24).
11. Where did Dumas get the story of "The Three Musketeers"? (p. 30).
12. Which of the blood corpuscles protect the body from germs? (p. 19).
13. Who called Italy's Fascist press an orchestra? (p. 16).
14. Who was France's Minister of Munitions during the war? (p. 15).
15. What is the latest European country to acquire a dictator? (p. 9).
16. Where did Franklin keep a bookshop? (p. 21).
17. What types of citizens formerly infested the "Hole in the Wall" in Wyoming? (p. 38).
18. What nobleman is Spain's dictator? (p. 16).
19. Why does S. Parker Gilbert's report please the French and vex the Germans? (p. 7).
20. How much will Germany, under the Dawes plan, pay the Allies this year? (p. 7).
21. How does the United States compare with New Zealand in the infant mortality rate? (p. 25).
22. What did Russia do for Isadora Duncan? (p. 23).
23. How did the Christian Church meet the antagonism of ancient Rome? (p. 25).
24. What Government is pressing China for debt? (p. 16).
25. When was "modernism in art" first brought before the American public? (p. 20).

Daily News, finds Mr. Gilbert's picture of steady German recovery amazing. He summarizes certain features of the report:

> "Despite reparations payments, 'Germany's reconstruction has at least kept pace with the reconstruction of Europe as a whole.' The details and indices of this German prosperity are legion. Controlled revenue still amounts to more than double the annuity expected from all sources. Despite notable tax-reduction, productivity increased in the last three years nearly twice as much as reparations payments. The standard of living is steadily improving. Nominal wages have increased 40 per cent. and real wages 23 per cent. since 1925.
>
> "Savings in the first ten months of 1928 increased over two billion marks, or twice the average increase from 1908 to 1913. Total insurance increased 25 per cent. Six large banks, representing three-quarters of the total national banking strength, increased their credits 30 per cent. last year, as against 26 per cent. in 1927. Consumption of foodstuffs, electricity, potash, metals, machinery and woodwork is greater. Ship tonnage has grown. Passenger traffic on the railroads is 6 per cent. higher than in 1927. Unemployment is lower than in 1927. The volume of outstanding credit has increased since 1914 nearly ten billion dollars, of which only 30 per cent. came from abroad—thus destroying the legend that German prosperity is being built up exclusively by foreign loans.
>
> "Against this picture of flourishing prosperity there are a few facts. General production in 1928 was slightly lower than in 1927, especially in coal, iron, steel, textiles, leather, and building. The position of agriculture was bad, despite the biggest harvest since the war. Consumption prices are still too high. Here is perhaps the weakness of the German situation, since it is questionable whether the high-price level is not a permanent interference to the great expansion of exports which the Dawes-plan payments require."

The answer of the German press to all this, according to a New York *Herald Tribune* correspondent, takes the same line as a recent remark of the German Chancellor, who said: "To many of us it seems as if the progress we have made has been exaggerated, and many foreign observers behold Germany in a state of prosperity which does not correspond to the facts." For, as the Berlin correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* points out, "it is clearly recognized that if the coming Dawes conference accepts his description of Germany's prosperity, her ability to pay and to transfer payments without difficulty, there is small hope that the final sum of reparations the conference is to fix will be any less than the present normal year payments." But, says this correspondent, Germany's representatives at the reparations conference are approaching their task "with considerable more optimism than might have been expected from the excited and ill-considered newspaper editorials which threw Germany into tantrums upon the publication of Gilbert's report":

> "It was feared at first that Gilbert's picture of fat and flourishing Germany might arouse the Allies' cupidity to such a pitch that they would demand impossible sums when the conference tackled the problem of fixing the total amount of reparations. This fear has been succeeded by the realization that Gilbert's report has created an extremely favorable atmosphere abroad for the purchase of reparations bonds should they be converted into private obligations. Germany feels comparatively safe in any case, for, as one of the highest authorities of the German Government explained to foreign-press representatives, there is no way of compelling this country to accept a settlement it considers unjust. Should the Dawes conference fail to achieve a solution agreeable to Germany, the German delegates will refuse and insist upon a continuance of the Dawes plan."

The one thing the Gilbert report means to the French is, "Germany can pay," and, as a Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* notes, "with almost undisguised pleasure Parisian newspapers assert that now the highest authority has established the truth of the contention that the French people have held all along." As the semiofficial *Temps* puts it, "Mr. Gilbert's report comes to aid the thesis of those who consider Germany to be in a condition to fulfil her obligations." "If the Germans would only agree with him the experts could complete their work quickly," remarks the *Journal des Débats*. "Put your trust in American experts," is the text of an article in the *Petit Parisian*, in which Jacques Seydoux, formerly of the Foreign Office, says Americans are convinced that, like the war, the reparations problem can not be finished without them:

> "They know the respective positions of Germany and her creditors. They want a solution acceptable to everybody, a solution both practical and economic, which will enable all the European States interested to continue their forward march of prosperity. It is useless to talk much of Germany's capacity to pay. The Americans know very well what account to take thereof. Nothing can be decided without the Americans. Thus the destinies which guide man decree that they set the final seal to the reparations problem as they did to the war."

By most of our own papers, as, for instance, the New York *Herald Tribune* and Louisville *Courier-Journal*, it is felt that the Gilbert report will make the work of the new reparations conference easier. The Springfield *Republican*, however, wonders whether the optimistic report will not excite "the cupidity of Germany's creditors to a point making a reasonable settlement impossible." The Boston *Globe* combines both view-points:

> "Mr. Gilbert has done a service to the experts' committee by easing its labors. His report does little service toward progressing the liquidation of the folly of Versailles."

ALEXANDER'S LEAP FOR THE SADDLE

THAT THE ONE REAL CZAR in the world jumps up into power in Serbia, so soon after a spark in that region set the world afire with a war that was once supposed to have disposed of monarchs "over there," startles American editors. "A strange thing has happened to royalty. A king has decided to boss his own country," exclaims the foreign editor of the Scripps-Howard chain of papers, William Philip Simms, who colorfully sizes up the situation in this fashion:

> "King Alexander of Jugoslavia, by kicking out his national Parliament, firing his Premier and Cabinet, suspending the Constitution and setting himself up as a dictator, has become the world's one ruling monarch in the literal sense of the word.
>
> "All the other kings and emperors are mere figureheads, their governments being either in the hands of dictators, like Mussolini and Primo de Rivera, or constitutionally organized Cabinets headed by Premiers.
>
> "The eyes of all the Chancelleries of Europe, therefore, are on King Alexander. He may or he may not get away with his coup. He is playing a highly dangerous game, with the chances about fifty-fifty that he will lose his crown in a revolutionary storm.
>
> "On the other hand, if he makes good, his country may at last enjoy a period of peace, which, be it said, it has not known since it became a country."

Copyright by the Keystone View Company (London)

NOW FISHING MORE TROUBLED WATERS

King Alexander, camera-caught on a fishing holiday, who proclaimed himself absolute dictator of faction-tossed Jugoslavia, on January 6, the eve of the Orthodox Christmas holidays.

The strongest editorial expression of doubt as to whether King Alexander is more than nominally the autocrat, we find in the Springfield *Republican*, which says:

> "He is not regarded as a strong man, and it is assumed that the real power will be exercised by the chief of the royal guard, Gen. Peter Zivkovitch, who has taken the office of Premier, and will have as his right-hand man another hard-boiled militarist, General Hadjitch, who will be Minister of War, and will have control of the Army. Thus the position in Jugoslavia resembles the rule of Gen. Primo de Rivera in Spain more closely than it does Fascist dictatorship in Italy, altho the latter may have been the immediate inspiration."

The irony of a world war of sacrifices resulting in a Serbian military dictatorship and a "New Europe" washout, *The Republican* sets forth in trenchant phrases:

> "Considering that the World War was fought about Serbia, the world has reason to be interested in the outcome of efforts to make a bigger and better Serbia. As things now stand the war was a total loss in so far as the aim of the victors was to defend little Serbia against an Austrian attack. No Government would have been justified in sacrificing the lives of its soldiers in an effort to set up a military dictatorship by Serb generals. If the Serbs want a dictator, that is their affair; but there are subject races whose lot under the truculent General Zivkovitch seems likely to be as hard as that of subjects of the Austrian Empire ever was. The 'new Europe,' of which such glowing pictures were given when the Powers were making up their minds to partition Austria-Hungary, seems to be a washout.
>
> "With a military camarilla at Belgrade ruling with machine-guns a population of over 12,000,000, the old joke about making the world safe for democracy gets an even more sardonic flavor. The map of Europe is steadily turning black."

To many of our papers, King Alexander, with his coup d'état of January 6, is just "Another European Dictator," and his seizure of absolute power in the name of his people may be justified if it succeeds in making something like a nation out of the mere geographical kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes thrown together by the peace-treaty makers at the close of the World War. The constitution now suspended was proclaimed in 1921. The Brooklyn *Eagle* reminds us that:

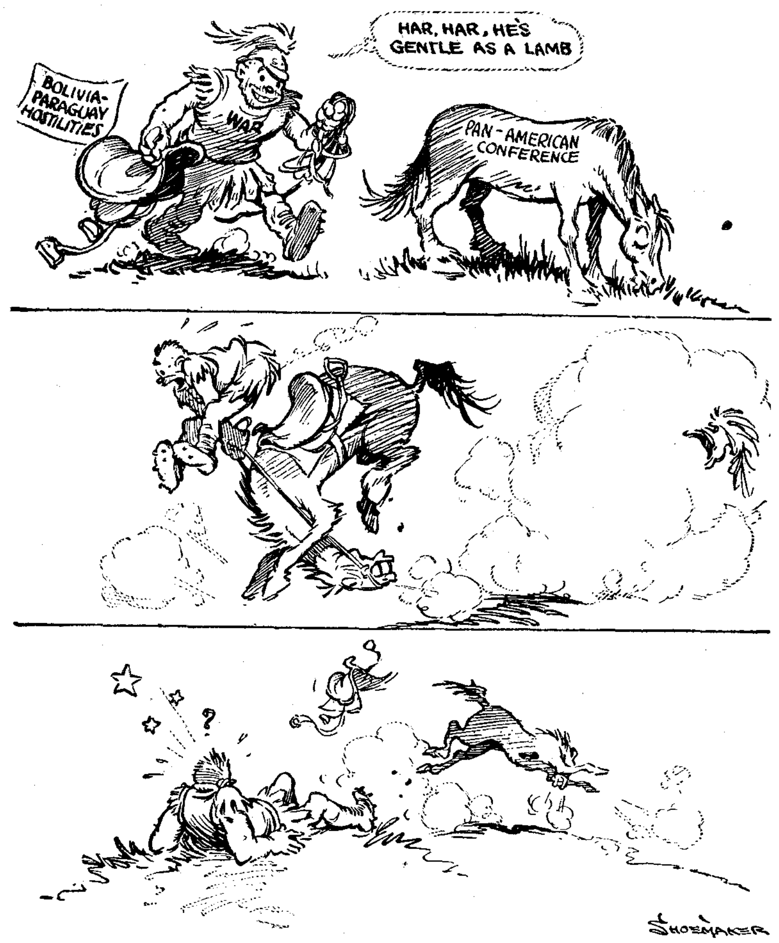
> "The experience of the post-war period has proved that Croatia, Slovenia, and Serbia are not ripe for a union under Parliamentary forms. At no time since the new kingdom was proclaimed have the political leaders of the three sections of Jugoslavia been able to agree. The assassination last year of the members of the Raditch family, the Croatian leaders, during a session of the Skuptchina, determined the Croatians to have nothing more to do with the Parliament in Belgrade. They set up a rump Parliament in Zagreb, the Croatian capital, and demanded autonomy.
>
> "Censorship makes it impossible to know the reaction of the people of Jugoslavia to the dictatorship. For the time being they may hail it as the only way out of an intolerable situation. King Alexander is popular, and is the one personality in Jugoslavia who has a chance to maintain the country's unity. Fortunately, King Alexander is known as a modest, careful individual. He will do his best to avoid foreign conflicts while engaged in the difficult task of leading his disunited kingdom toward some practical form of federalization."

The king's popularity may help him through this crisis, thinks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "but the final solution of it can hardly be an absolute monarchy." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* recalls that Alexander is of the Karageorgevitch dynasty, in age-long bitter feud with the Obrenovitch family for holding the crown. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says:

> "Alexander I, King of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, faces the hard task of welding into a national unit three races which have hitherto proved hopelessly immiscible. Himself a Serb, commander of the Serbian Armies in the World War, great-grandson of the heroic swineherd who freed Serbia from the Turkish yoke and became independent Serbia's first king, there is little doubt that Alexander will seek to strengthen and perpetuate the policy of Serb supremacy in the triple kingdom. And there is no doubt that the Croats and Slovenes will oppose this policy under the dictatorship quite as earnestly as they opposed it under a constitutional democracy.
>
> "Slovenes and Serbs might come to a working agreement, but Slovenia and Serbia are separated by Croatia where the demand for decentralization and autonomy is so flamingly insistent that it threatens actual disruption of the State.
>
> "Ruthlessly repressive measures against the Croats can have no other effect than irritating the wound beyond possibility of healing. Passive tolerance may bring actual disruption of the kingdom. Some middle course must be found, and the finding of it is the hardest task which now confronts any European monarch or statesman."

THE NEW PACTS TO DRIVE WAR FROM THE NEW WORLD

TWO NEW PAN-AMERICAN PEACE-TREATIES of conciliation and arbitration are "the most advanced and complete ever adopted by the nations of the world," declares Secretary of State Kellogg, chairman of the Pan-American Conference which produced them, and these additions to available means for the settlement of all disputes between American nations without resort to war cause much editorial rejoicing over the possible "Pax Pan-Americana." In this mood the New York *Sun* says that "the happiest augury from this Conference is not the fact that two treaties have been agreed upon, but the fact that the agreeing nations have been able jointly to work out their common problems with such remarkable evidences of mutual confidence and good-will." On the other hand, the New York *World* suggests that it would have been quite enough for Mr. Kellogg to use the Mexican delegate's complimentary comparison, "the Locarno of the New World," since the Locarno treaties "are certainly advanced and complete—and have the League machinery constantly in the background." "The great thing about these agreements," says the Boston *Herald*, "is that they provide the means for the decision of questions that might produce armed conflict; they do not simply express aversion to war without furnishing an alternative method for the conclusion of international differences." Their chief provisions are outlined on the opposite page.



LOOKS SOMETIMES ARE DECEIVING

—Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News*.

From the live news standpoint, Drew Pearson, in the Baltimore *Sun*, sums up the achievements of the Conference thus:

> "The Conference prevented actual war between Bolivia and Paraguay, thereby putting the Pan-American Union on record for the first time as tackling a live political issue instead of trademarks and the distribution of stereopticon slides.
>
> "The arbitration treaty, altho practically nullified by the 'no-past-disputes' reservations of the Latin Americans, was the most forward arbitration pact the United States has ever signed. The United States even eliminated its usual provision requiring Senate approval for each arbitration case.
>
> "The protocol for progressive arbitration, whereby nations can increase the types of disputes they are willing to arbitrate, is the first to have been signed in history.
>
> "The conciliation treaty, for the first time in Pan-American relations, permits a commission to notify hostile nations that it will interfere in their disputes. Hitherto, conciliation commissions had to wait for requests before they could act. This precedent was broken when the present Conference took the initiative in the Bolivian-Paraguayan row."

Correspondents note President Coolidge's pleasure over the outcome and the "romantic fitness" of President-elect Hoover's return from his South American tour to Washington the day after representatives of every Latin-American State there—except Argentina, which sent none—signed the good-will treaties, either with or without reservations. In terms of unstinted praise the New York *Herald Tribune* calls the new treaties "the capstone" to the structure of neighborly cooperative Pan-Americanism, long ago born of James G. Blaine's statesmanship:

> "The two conventions carry out the instructions and wishes of the Pan-American Conference held last winter at Havana. They are models of clearness and precision in statement. They do what was needed to make effective the Pan-American policy of solidarity, amity and peace. The American nations are a family. They may have intra-family quarrels, as most other families have. But family pride and interest require that such quarrels be settled without resort to war. These treaties are a family code, made feasible and practicable by our exceptional New World experience, by the ideals and realities of Pan-Americanism. They establish peace in an area which had long and sufficiently prepared for it."

Few of our leading papers appear willing to go so far in acclaim, altho there is very general acceptance of Ex-Secretary Hughes's words, "a notable advance in the development of peaceful settlement." He so characterized the treaty of obligatory arbitration, which his committee framed to cover carefully defined juridical or international-law cases and which the United States delegation signed without any reservations. The complementary treaty of conciliation which promises to handle war-breeding disputes of any kind by means of inquiry first, is welcomed by various papers as another one of "the processes of peace," necessary and even preferred, in order to make good on profest renunciation of war as a national policy. Together these treaties "constitute by far the most momentous step in the direction of established peace in this hemisphere that has so far been taken," comments the New Haven *Register*, which adds: "If ratified as they stand, without cumbersome or ridiculous reservations, they will become a bulwark against war that will be hard to overthrow. In form they are admirable as precedents for the nations of other continents."

Of course these pacts must run the gantlet of ratification by the respective governments. Besides the representatives of the United States, those of six other countries signed the arbitration pact without reservations: Brazil, Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, Panama, and Peru. The Washington *News*, of the Scripps-Howard chain, considers it significant that these six countries are either "occupied by United States soldiers or have navies trained by United States naval officers." Thirteen nations signed with important reservations, yet all signed a "progressive" protocol providing for the withdrawal of present reservations at any time they choose to do so. Only the Chilean representative registered any reservation to the conciliation pact. Big Argentina has taken no part in this pact-making.

Mr. Hughes must have known what he was about, thinks the influential Administration paper, the Manchester (N. H.) *Union*, which says:

> "If the arbitration treaty receives general ratification it will be a great triumph for Pan-American diplomacy. Compulsory arbitration has been a Pan-American ideal for more than a century. On different occasions in the past, attempts to formulate this ideal have been wrecked on the matter of an agreement on exceptions, which has hindered a united support. If now this difficulty has been finally surmounted, it is a distinct victory. There is no group of nations on the earth where this type of procedure ought to be more easily applicable."

The Washington *Post*, however, doubts that the arbitration treaty will receive unconditional approval by the Senate, explaining that "any arbitration agreement with a foreign nation is a treaty, whether it is called one or not, and the Senate is entitled to pass judgment" upon it to avoid possible trouble under an agreement for arbitration in general:

> "The treaty as it stands attempts to do what a former Administration attempted to do and failed; that is, to agree with foreign governments that whenever arbitration was called for a special agreement would be drawn up, submitting a specific matter to arbitration without referring the special agreement to the Senate for its approval. The Pan-American treaty now drawn up goes even further than the old-time arbitration treaty, by providing that if the special agreement in question is not concluded within three months, it shall be drawn up by the court of arbitration."

The New York *World* recalls that Mr. Wilson proposed just such treaties as have now been signed, at the Pan-American Scientific Conference in 1916, but he declared in addition for independent steps "guaranteeing the agreement to settle all boundary disputes as soon as possible and by amicable process." Reservations made by the Latin Americans to the present treaty remove nearly all existing boundary disputes—a dozen or so—from the operation of the new arbitration pact, according to *The World*, and "such reservations contain the gravest source of trouble." "The new treaties are a praiseworthy step forward and should be ratified," but there is still "no permanent mechanism provided to make the sentiment of the hemisphere instantly effective for peace."

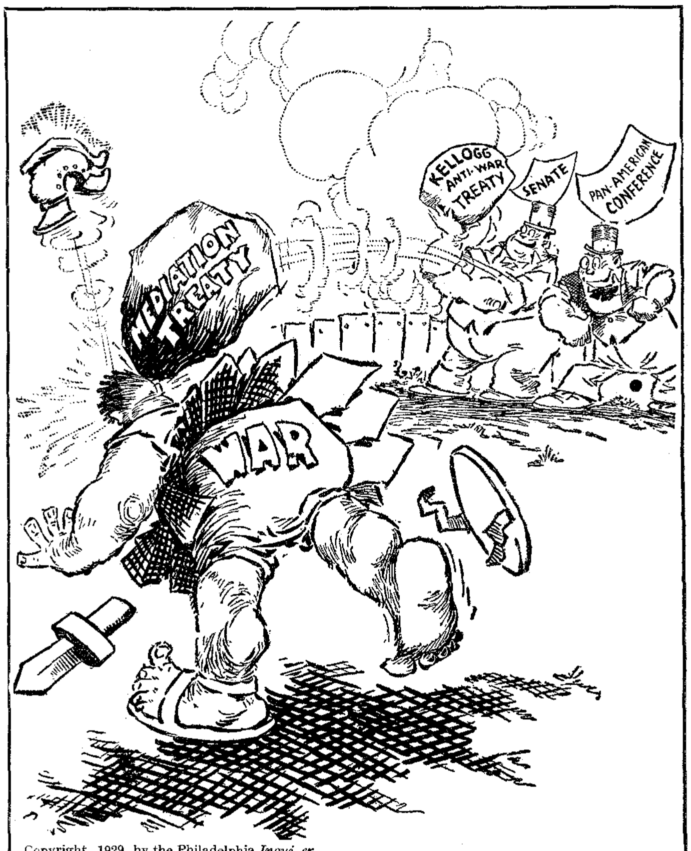
The present arbitration pact excels predecessors by reason of the reduction of the number of exceptions, numerous editorial writers point out. As the Baltimore *Sun* comments:

> "By the treaty of arbitration the contracting parties bind themselves to arbitrate all differences of an international character which are juridical in their nature and it has not been possible to settle by diplomacy. There are only two kinds of matters excepted—those which are within the domestic jurisdiction of any of the parties to the dispute and are not controlled by international law, and those which involve a third party. The exceptions get rid of the questions of 'national honor, vital interests and independence,' which, because of their indefiniteness and susceptibility to any kind of interpretation, tend to destroy the effect of arbitration treaties. 'National honor,' particularly, is a cloudy term which may be, and often has been, used to excuse nefarious acts and evasions."

There shall be considered as included among the questions of juridical character, according to the first article of the arbitration treaty:

> "(a) The interpretation of a treaty; (b) any question of international law; (c) the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation; (d) the nature and extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation. The provisions of this treaty shall not preclude any of the parties, before resorting to arbitration, from having recourse to procedure of investigation and conciliation established in conventions then in force between them."

Several papers consider the conciliation pact, almost unanimously signed, the more important of the two treaties, since it strengthens and extends the powers of the Gondra Commissions of Inquiry established by the Pan-American Conference of 1923, which the present Conference found useful in mediation between clashing Bolivia and Paraguay. "Altho decisions of neutral commissions acting under this convention are not binding upon the disputants," observes the Washington *News*, "it does provide the necessary 'cooling-off' period which is perhaps the best known method of preventing war." As already noted, the provision permitting the commissions to intervene in disputes on their own initiative if necessary, is a new and powerful peace instrument. To quote the Boston *Herald's* summary:



Copyright, 1929, by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

EVERYTHING IS COMING HIS WAY THESE DAYS

—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

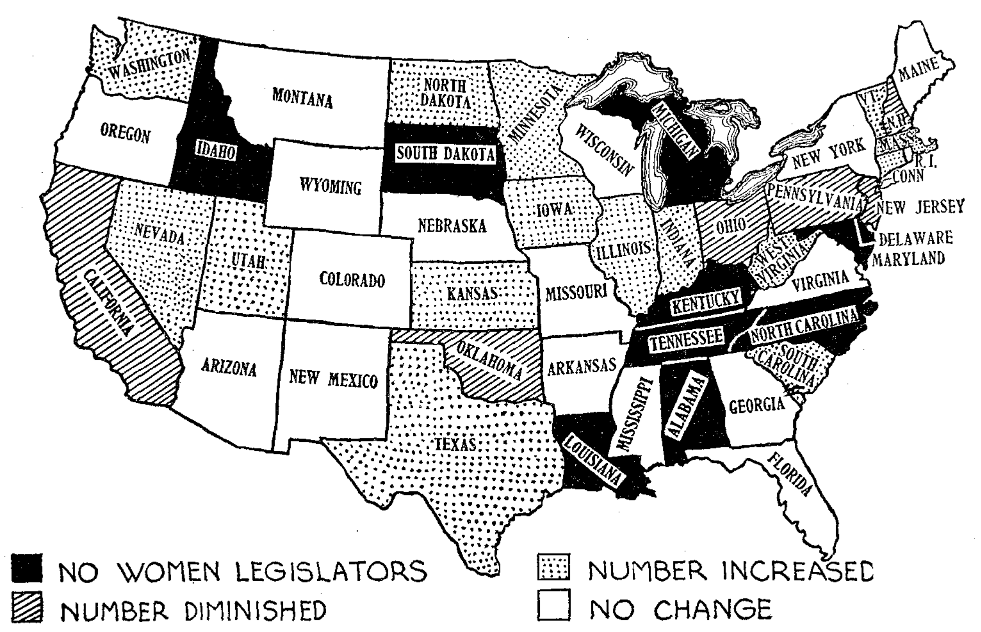
> "The parties agree to submit to the procedure of conciliation established by the Santiago agreement 'all controversies of any kind' not possible to settle by diplomacy. Successive articles provide that the commissions of inquiry established at Santiago shall have the character also of commissions of conciliation, and that the permanent commissions established in 1923 'shall be bound to exercise conciliatory functions,' either on their own motion when peace is threatened or at the request of either party to a dispute, these functions to continue until a commission of inquiry shall have been organized. This is said to have been a proviso drawn up by Mr. Hughes. There are two of these permanent commissions, the Gondra commissions, with headquarters respectively at Washington and Montevideo."

It is not too much to say that the Pan-American accomplishment is even more than was hoped for, in the opinion of the Boston *Transcript*, and the Chicago *Daily News* says:

> "There is no doubt that conciliation is the more effective preventive of war, since justiciable issues seldom lead to armed conflict. The Pan-American conciliation compact is modeled upon the so-called Bryan cooling-off treaties of the United States with several countries. It provides that no nation shall go to war in any instance until a period of eighteen months has elapsed after the clear joining of issues. The two proposed compacts may not be perfect instruments, but they constitute important aids to the preservation of permanent peace among the Americas."

MORE WOMEN LAYING DOWN THE LAW

THAT 145 WOMEN NOW SIT in legislatures in thirty-eight States of the Union—an increase of nineteen women members over last year—according to returns compiled by the National League of Women Voters, is considered significant news by the press, altho not so surprizing in view of the tremendous increase in the women's vote for President and the election of seven women to Congress instead of four. The increase "shows that recognition of the feminine electorate in the choice of legislators is permanent, and the proportion may be looked on to show a steady, if moderate increase," typically comments the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, noting that "pertinent in this connection is the fact that sixty-eight of the number elected had served previously and four were chosen for the fourth time."



THE RISING TIDE OF WOMEN LAWMAKERS

According to returns compiled by the National League of Women Voters.

"Conservative old New England carries off all the honors in this evidence of political progress," declares the New Haven *Register*, which recalls that five women members were elected in the first suffrage year of 1921 in Connecticut, the number increasing at all but one of the succeeding biennial elections, and so rejoices:

> "Connecticut is far in the lead in the number of women elected to State legislatures. With one woman in the Senate and nineteen in the House this winter, the General Assembly at Hartford will boast 13 per cent. of all the women State legislators in the country. New Hampshire comes next with thirteen, and Vermont ranks third with ten.
>
> "Connecticut is glad to be the leader in entrusting legislative office to its women citizens. Some of the women who have served in this capacity have been among the most valuable in the General Assembly membership. They have all been hard, conscientious workers, ever intent to forward the interests of their communities and of the State as a whole. It may be expected that the women who are members of the 1929 legislature will prove no exception to this rule."

"It is not nine years yet since women were given the ballot, yet so completely has the country accepted the idea that only ten of the States are without women legislators," points out the Schenectady *Union-Star*, which voices much editorial comment in saying, "without making a revolutionary change in public life, women who show aptitude for public affairs have had a salutary effect on city, State, and national housekeeping. Their taking part in politics has not unsexed them."

The ten States which elected no women legislators are Alabama, Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Tennessee. The Birmingham *Age-Herald*, remarking "the very ponderable factor" of the woman vote, explains that since Alabama's legislature meets only quadrennially, slower effect of the Nineteenth Amendment could be expected, and then observes that "the time seems to be at hand when even in Alabama, women would have their part in the making of laws."

Politically the 1929 women elected by the States divide: Republicans 100; Democrats 38; no party designation 5; Non-partizan 2. That Republicans so outnumber Democrats in a country so largely Republican can not be considered strange, in the opinion of the Hartford *Courant*, which adds:

> "In this part of the country, at least, the Republicans nominate more women for legislators than do the Democrats. Whether this results in turning the votes of women to the Republican party is not clear, but a Connecticut Democratic newspaper some time ago protested against the treatment the Democracy was receiving from women voters, after all it had done to secure the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment."

Other outstanding features of this record-making elevation of women legislators include:

> "Election of the first woman to the Iowa Legislature; fifteen women serving as State Senators; gains made in Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Washington; losses sustained in California, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Tennessee."

Besides the women winners of seats in legislatures, *The Woman's Journal*, New York, reports the election of two State treasurers (Indiana, North Dakota); a reelected Secretary of State (South Dakota); three State superintendents of public instruction (Idaho, Montana, North Dakota); one reelected State auditor (Arizona); one reelected State railroad commissioner (Florida); one reporter of a supreme and appellate court (Indiana); one executive councillor (Massachusetts); one State commissioner of public welfare (North Carolina); and reelection of Florence E. Allen for a second six-year term on the Ohio Supreme Court Bench. Judge Allen (Independent) received 953,512 votes, or 352,245 more than Hoover in Ohio, according to this *Journal*, and Miss Gladys Pyle (Republican) was reelected Secretary of State in South Dakota by the greatest number of votes ever cast there for a constitutional officer.

"Women are coming along politically, without overdoing it," observes the Topeka *Capital*. Probably few people would have supposed that under the suffrage amendment nine years after its ratification "ten legislatures would meet without a single woman member, and that the total in the United States would hardly equal 2 per cent. of the gross membership of the forty-eight legislatures," remarks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. "If, however, the new opportunities are being grasped tardily and with reluctance, not a few of these 145 women are lawmakers of uncommon usefulness. The place they have already made for themselves in the State-houses of the country is a promise of a more rapidly increasing representation in coming years."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

Yes, son, the stork is the bird with the big bill.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

It often happens that a man is not suspected of being dumb until he begins to talk.—*San Diego Union.*

The inferiority complex would be a fine thing if the right people had it.—*Fountain Inn (S. C.) Tribune.*

If there is anything in the world which will make a United States Senator fight it is a peace pact.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

Each generation has its war because medals are saved and crutches are thrown away.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

And every time our European debtors get together there is another Pan-American Conference.—*Dallas News.*

War by machinery won't be so terrible if somebody will invent a machine to do all of the saluting.—*Toronto Star.*

Al Smith, it is said, "seeks in vain for private life." He should have run for vice-president.—*Springfield Republican.*

It's not the full dinner-pail that causes the worry now, it's the size of the cover charge.—*Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot.*

Mr. Hoover wants an unostentatious inauguration. We Democrats did our best to give him none at all.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

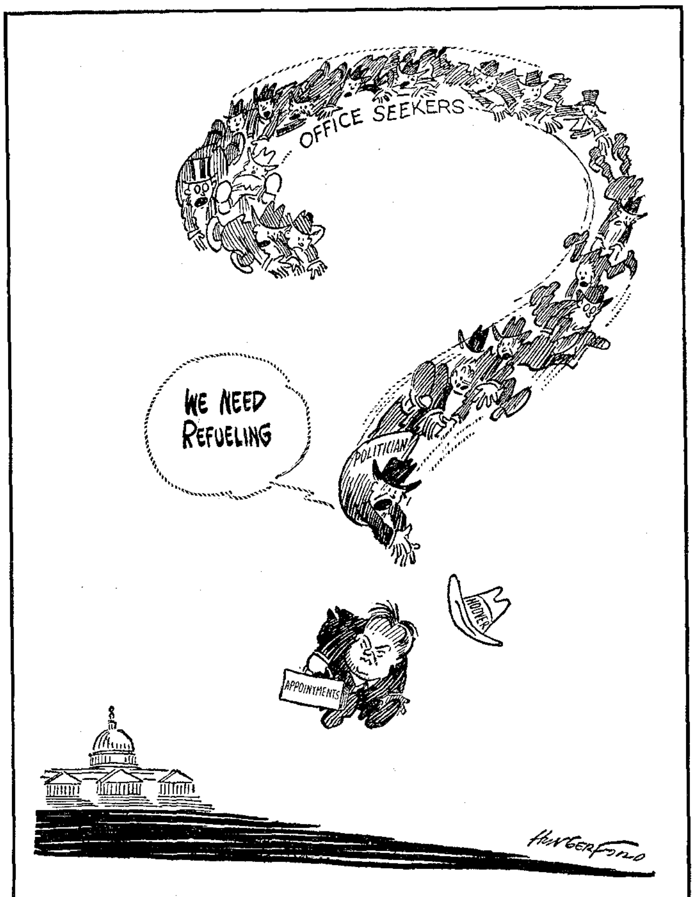
Savings-banks show a big gain for the year, and perhaps the stockingless fad is a good thing after all. — *New York Evening Post.*

The G. O. P. is preparing to raise the tariff, and we Democrats will have to be content with raising the dickens.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

Mr. Hoover called Rio the prettiest spot he had ever seen. Lucky he waited to say it till after California had voted.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

Twenty-two noted gangsters have just been run out of Chicago. That is fine for the whence, but not so good for the whither.—*San Diego Union.*

Maybe that Syracuse College Professor who says what the world needs is some newer and stickier swear words got a cigaret lighter for Christmas. —*Macon Telegraph.*



THE "QUESTION MARK" THAT IS STILL UP IN THE AIR

—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh *Post Gazette.*

Somehow house slippers, the kind you wear around home, last longer than they used to. —*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

A woman gets life for selling liquor in Michigan, and in every State some people get eternity for drinking it.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

"Pacts vobiscum" is a world motto these days. Which is good enough so far as it goes, but Pax is another matter.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Before talking pictures, people used to wonder what the actors in the film dramas were saying, and in certain cases still do.—*Detroit News.*

In New York, the holiday season passed happily with half of the citizens believing in Santa Claus, and the other half believing in Grover Whalen.—*The New Yorker.*

An Englishman named Pilgrim has crossed the ocean 150 times. One of the early Pilgrims, perhaps, still looking for religious tolerance. — *La Porte (Ind.) Argus.*

What, we wonder, does a Durant prize-winner celebrate his victory with, and what do 23,228 unsuccessful contestants drown their disappointment in? —*The New Yorker.*

So many men, etc., in this neighborhood got cigaret lighters for Christmas that a great deal of borrowing of matches is going on.—*Ohio State Journal.*

A prehistoric skeleton has been found, its legs wrapt around its neck. This would seem to indicate that the rumble seat is older than we had supposed.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

As Mussolini takes his seventh portfolio he is a majority of one in the Cabinet. The remaining six little ministers will get a rough idea of how a Vice-President feels.—*The New Yorker.*

None of the Prohibition enforcement officials is able to see anything new in the plan of the Durant prize-winner. But then there are a lot of things those officials don't see.—*Wichita Eagle.*

The Government advances on Boulder Dam will not be repaid until 2007. Wish the Government made suits and overcoats and we'd just love to buy our groceries of the Government.—*Chicago Tribune.*

While approving the Army's altitude endurance test, a colyumnist instinctively is moved to observe that the good plane *Question Mark* would better have been christened Question Air. —*Chicago Daily News.*

No one can laugh harder and longer at the California football player who made the seventy-five-yard run in the wrong direction than the kind of man that is given to doing substantially the same thing in the conduct of his own affairs.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Inventor has perfected a gas-engine which needs nothing but water for lubrication. We own stock in an oil-well that can keep this engine well greased.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Captain W. H. Richards, arrived at New York with his famous robot, admits that his mechanical man lacks a sense of balance. Human, all too human!—*Springfield Republican.*

Leon Trotzky, who was killed four or five times within the last few months, is now at a health resort in Southern Russia, and we should say it's about time.—*New York Evening Post.*

Maj. Chester P. Mills promptly received the $25,000 check for his prize-winning solution. At a late hour last night, however, bootlegging had received no check whatever.—*The New Yorker.*

It is just like the Senate to start talking about digging a canal across Nicaragua just when Mr. Hoover is trying so hard to get North and South America tied more closely together.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

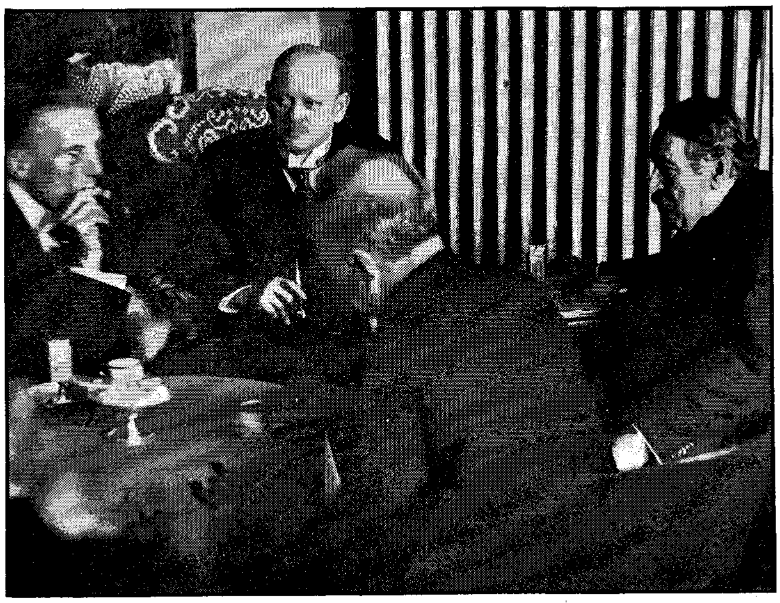
If Mr. Durant ever gets up another prize competition about how to enforce Prohibition, we are going to win it by suggesting a constitutional amendment making it unlawful not to drink bootleg liquor.—*Nashville Banner.*

If Sir Isaac Newton had based his calculations on a skirt we observed yesterday, instead of on the apple, the thoughtful old boy would have concluded that the law of gravitation worked in the other direction.—*Ohio State Journal.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE "BARREN" LUGANO CONFERENCE

"IF MR. BRIAND continues to hold conferences with the Foreign Ministers of other countries in Switzerland," wittily remarks a French journalist, "he will soon know every town and village in that country." This thrust of satire is dealt because of the feeling of disappointment in France over the "barren" outcome of the conversations between Mr. Briand, the Foreign Minister of France, Dr. Stresemann, Foreign Minister of Germany, and Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Minister of Great Britain, which are said to have ended harmoniously, but without bringing any of the problems that were discust nearer a solution. Disappointment much more bitter is voiced in the German press, which in general laments that "the solution of the Rhineland problem remains as distant after Lugano as it was before." The Lugano Conference, various German editors declare, only brought into sharper relief the conflicting views of Germany and of the former two Allied nations, by shifting the unsolved problem to the commission of experts which is to draw up a definite settlement of the reparations problem. In press dispatches it is noted here and there that the Germans separate the problem of reparations from Rhineland evacuation "as clearly as the United States insists that reparations and debt revision be kept apart." The German view-point, as revealed in the press of Germany, is that Anglo-French troops must evacuate the occupied zone on the Rhine immediately and unconditionally. The Reich, it is contended, has fulfilled its disarmament obligations, and the continuation of the occupation now merely constitutes a useless offense to Germany's national feelings, even tho it may find formal justification in the stipulations of the Versailles Treaty. The French view-point, as noted by German editors, which was voiced both by Mr. Briand and Mr. Poincaré, is that the occupation should be continued until Germany has covered all the reparations payments. Great Britain's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, it is asserted, sided, on the whole, with the French opinion. Hence, the closing of the conference without any definite solutions. And what they call this "pro-French" attitude of Sir Austen Chamberlain greatly irritates the German press. Says the *Hamburger Nachrichten:*



P. & A. photograph (Paris)

A CONFERENCE THAT SATISFIED NOBODY

Mr. Chamberlain, Dr. Stresemann, and Mr. Briand, whose conversations at Lugano have provoked much severe criticism in Britain, Germany, and France.

> "We can no longer credit our opponents with any desire to reach an amicable understanding with us, or even to regulate intelligently the questions in dispute. We do not think, however, that England can abide for a long time by the present policy of its Foreign Secretary. Even Conservative English papers disapprove of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. Of course, they do so not out of any friendly sentiments for Germany, but merely because they fear that, thanks to Britain's growing rapprochement with France, the breach between England and the United States may widen still further. On the other hand, the wider is this breach, the more advantageous it is for France, which hopes thereby definitely to link England to itself.
>
> "If now—after Lugano—things go on in the same direction, the Rhine Provinces will not be liberated until 1935, and it is a great question whether they will be liberated from commissions and control even after 1935; for it is in that spirit that Mr. Chamberlain spoke which, of course, was heartily approved of by Messrs. Briand and Poincaré. We must put it bluntly: France can desire no definite understanding with Germany, for such an understanding would deprive France of its final aim—of a continued subjugation of Germany. It is for this reason that France has a firm intention of making us pay sums which surpass by far our paying capacity. It is for this reason, too, that not only Germany's financial resources will be drained for the coming ten years, but also there will be no hope of seeing, anywhere during this period, the Rhine territory freed from French soldiers. That is the line along which things are moving."

Very low in spirits, too, is the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which declares flatly that no spirit of peace or reconciliation was evident at Lugano, and adds that "pessimism has never been voiced by the press of the whole world so sincerely as now." Even newspapers of neutral countries, this Berlin daily claims, "regard the French demands for the continuation of Rhineland occupation as a move detrimental to peace." In agreement with the opinions of the foregoing two moderate nationalistic journals is the Social-democratic *Vorwaerts*, which avers:

> "The simple truth that Europe needs a lasting peace, and that reconciliation between France and Germany is an essential condition to such peace, still remains unshakable. It would gratify us if any one could tell just why the occupation of the Rhine Provinces is still being maintained to bar such a reconciliation. Is there, indeed, any necessity for France to remain in the pose of hostile suspicion toward Germany? The worst feature of the situation is that this pose can be explained by no intelligent cause. It is being kept up by France out of inertia, and out of some strange fear of any change. That France should defend her interests is perfectly natural—every nation does it; but that she should defend them so badly and unintelligently is deplorable."

The strongly Nationalistic *Neue Preussische Zeitung*—formerly the *Kreuz Zeitung*—believes that the unsatisfactory results of the Lugano Conference are a natural result of a deterioration of relations between the former Allies and Germany, which has been growing worse during recent months, and it adds:

> "It may be asserted that from the unity of the spirit of Locarno, which lasted for two years, Europe recently passed to a new acute crisis. First of all, the old Franco-British Entente has been

renewed. There can be no doubt of this fact, in spite of the formal renunciation of the Franco-British naval treaty, and in spite of the mild statements by which Mr. Baldwin tried to soften the impression of Lord Cushendun's too blunt declarations. With every day the line of the united Anglo-French policy shows itself clearer and clearer. The united Anglo-French action during the autumn session of the League of Nations, the joint Anglo-French military maneuvers on the Rhine, the appointment of Sir William Tyrell, a rabid enemy of Germany, to the post of Great Britain's Ambassador to France, the resignation of Lord d'Abernon, a partizan of German-English reconciliation, from the post of Great Britain's Ambassador in Berlin—all this is typical. It is clear what is to be expected from this new Franco-British rapprochement; and it is clear that France and Britain are moving further and further away from the spirit of Locarno."

Among the English we find the London *Nation and Athenæum* saying that Germany may not have a strictly legal right to demand the immediate evacuation of the Rhineland, but "morally her claim is overwhelming." The policy of France to hang on in the Rhineland as long as she possibly can, this weekly goes on to say, and to exact some material *quid pro quo* as a condition of evacuating it, is a policy "utterly repugnant to British public opinion." This British critic of France concedes that it is much easier for the British than it can be for the French to appreciate the wisdom of a really liberal policy toward Germany. There is the fear complex, he adds, that Germany some day may get the idea of revenge, but, it is argued:

"There are many features of French policy which the fear complex does not explain; and prominent among them is the reluctance to evacuate the Rhineland. The motive here has nothing to do with security; it is financial. The Agent-General for Reparations, Mr. Parker Gilbert, has for some time past been urging behind the scenes the desirability of replacing the Dawes plan by a new reparations settlement; and his pertinacity has at last succeeded in inducing the interested governments to make the attempt. The problem bristles with difficulties; the chances of an early solution are not good.

"Yet it is on the solution of this problem that France insists that the evacuation of the Rhineland must depend. She proposes, in other words, to use the legal rights which the Treaty of Versailles gives her in regard to the Rhineland as a bargaining counter in the financial negotiations. So much is unconcealed. What is not so openly avowed is that it is hoped that the Rhineland will prove a useful card, not only against Germany, but against the United States. The hope is still entertained that America may be induced to abate her claims in respect of inter-Allied debts; and the calculation is that the best means of inducing her to do so is to touch her conscience by making it appear that, so long as she declines to do so, she is obstructing, not only a settlement of reparations, but the evacuation of the Rhineland, and endangering the political appeasement of Europe."

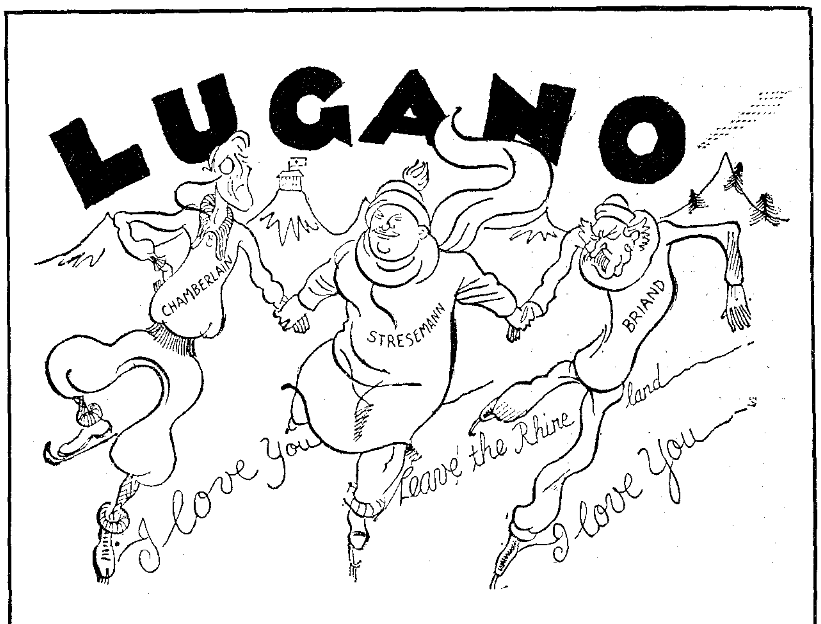
In France, Jules Sauerwein, Foreign Editor of the Paris *Matin*, who is optimistically disposed, says that the joint declaration of Messrs. Briand, Chamberlain, and Stresemann, after the Lugano Conference, might be put into every-day terms as follows:

"'We decided on September 16 to undertake negotiations about the evacuation of the Rhineland, the installation of a special commission in the evacuated territory, and on the adjustment of reparations. We will no longer discuss in our public views whether Germany has rights or not. On all points we shall devote ourself to the spirit of friendly understanding which has been our guide since Locarno. We wish to do the right thing, and to do it promptly. Nevertheless, if France and England are disposed sooner to open diplomatic negotiations, it is clear that for a good logical joint adjustment no decision can be taken on the three chapter heads—reparations, evacuation, Rhineland commission—before the experts have done their work.'

"It is to be hoped that after this return to common sense, which was achieved in the most cordial atmosphere, political discussion will no longer get on the wrong track."

JAPAN WARMING UP TOWARD LABOR

A LEADER OF THE LABOR, Social and Cooperative Movements in France, and an eminent member of the Socialist party since his youth, Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Bureau, receives the warmest welcome from certain Tokyo newspapers, who believe that his arrival in the Japanese capital will give a stimulus to the improvement of Japan's labor conditions, and the Tokyo *Jiji* expresses the hope that his moderate and practical principles will afford valuable lessons for Japan's labor world. During the war, this daily recalls, Mr. Thomas was Minister of Munitions, and after the Armistice he urged the creation of the Labor Bureau in the League of Nations. Now, it appears, he visits Japan to exchange views with capital and labor representatives, to inspect labor and social conditions, and to seek an understanding with respect to the enforcement of labor conventions. The *Jiji* reminds us that twenty-six treaties have been concluded through labor conferences, of which number only nine have been ratified by Japan. At every International Labor Conference, remarks the Tokyo *Asahi*, Japan has been the object of criticism, because for the first several years the Government appointed representatives outside the labor unions. But, we are told:



WINTER SPORTS OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

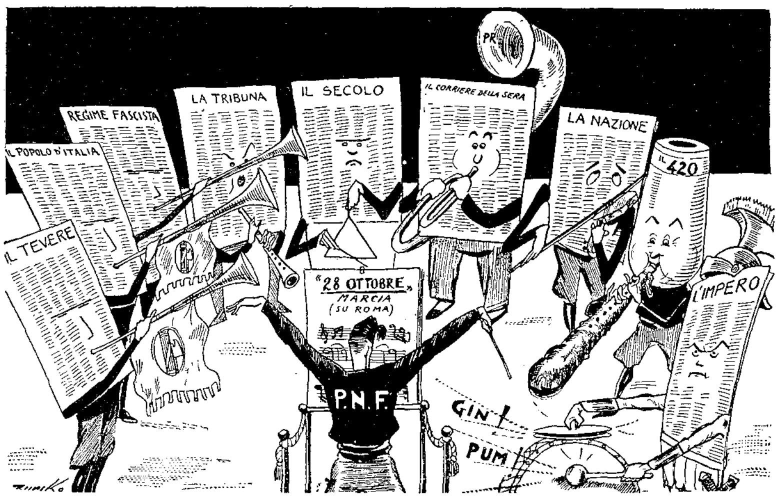
—*L'Ami du Peuple* (Paris).

"This fault was rectified in 1924. The Indian delegates attacked the Japanese Government for having failed to ratify the agreements on working hours and on the prohibition of women and minors from night work. This dispute lasted three years.

"The labor treaty should have been examined by competent bodies of the signatory nations, but the Japanese Government took it for granted that 'competent body' implied the Privy Council, and did not put the matter before the Diet. This blunder caused further criticism at the International Labor Conference. The labor unions refused for some years to recognize it till they were represented. They then proposed an international treaty during the last session intended for freedom of associations, but it was rejected, due to reactionary sentiments then prevalent. Not infrequently labor and capital delegates representing this nation quarreled before the world, but these are inevitable occurrences of a transitional period. It is pleasing, nevertheless, to see the position of Japan in the field of international labor gradually improving, and much of this improvement is due to Mr. Thomas. The development of our labor legislation is largely dependent on the International Labor Bureau. The labor-exchange law, the age limitation of juvenile workers, the renewed factory law, the prohibition of women and children from night work, and protection for pregnant mothers are attributable to the assistance of that Bureau. Health insurance has also come into force through its help."

MUSSOLINI'S METHOD WITH THE PRESS

Sharp criticism of the Fascist method of dealing with the press is voiced every so often in publications outside Italy, but no strictures are ever to be found in newspapers and periodicals published in the Fascist domain. Latest, perhaps, of critics of Premier Mussolini for his attitude toward the press is a contributor to *The Round Table* (London), who declares that it is difficult even for Italians, let alone foreigners, to form accurate conclusions about Italian affairs. Accustomed to standards elsewhere, it is asserted, one would naturally say upon reading Italian newspapers—"Why all the Italians must be Fascists!" But everybody from Mussolini down, we are told, knows that this is not the case. Public opinion is not reflected in the papers in the slightest degree, we read, and foreign correspondents in Rome unwittingly deceive their readers by quoting what is said in them. This informant continues:



A HOME VIEW OF MUSSOLINI'S PRESS HARMONY

Mussolini: "I consider Italy's Fascist press as an orchestra—made up of various instruments, but all tuned in harmony."

—*Il 420* (Florence).

"They never give what people are thinking, only the 'key-note.' The Italian press is, in fact, an orchestra. Everything the Government and the party spokesmen do is belauded; everything calculated to detract from their prestige is hushed up. Even foreign events are presented in such a way as to show Fascism in a favorable light. Friendly comments abroad are widely reproduced, unfavorable ones are ignored.

"The Italian reader does not often take his newspaper seriously. If he did, he would picture the whole world as lost in admiration of Fascist Italy, and adverse criticism as simply prompted by jealousy. Unless, then, he has a taste for propaganda, the foreign visitor will do well to go to some other source than the press for his facts. But the worst of it is that these other sources have generally a bias the other way. They are anti-Fascist, and usually equally unreliable, so that one must be cautious. That is one of the drawbacks of a repressive system. On the one hand, you have people who believe everything; on the other, those who believe nothing. If you were to travel about Italy with plenty of private introductions, you could not help being struck by the obvious exaggeration which characterizes everything good or bad that one hears about Fascism. Fascists shout its praises; its opponents breathe its faults into your ear, and there is no possibility of checking either. But, as human nature is naturally quicker to believe evil than good, more attention is paid to the whisperers than to the shouters."

The Russian press has been Bolshevized, according to this contributor to *The Round Table*, but it can still criticize the work of Bolshevik officials, and it is further observed that altho Spain's Dictator, the Marquis de Estella, has a censor, he has not blotted out independent newspapers in Spain. But in Fascist Italy more radical methods have been used, and we read:

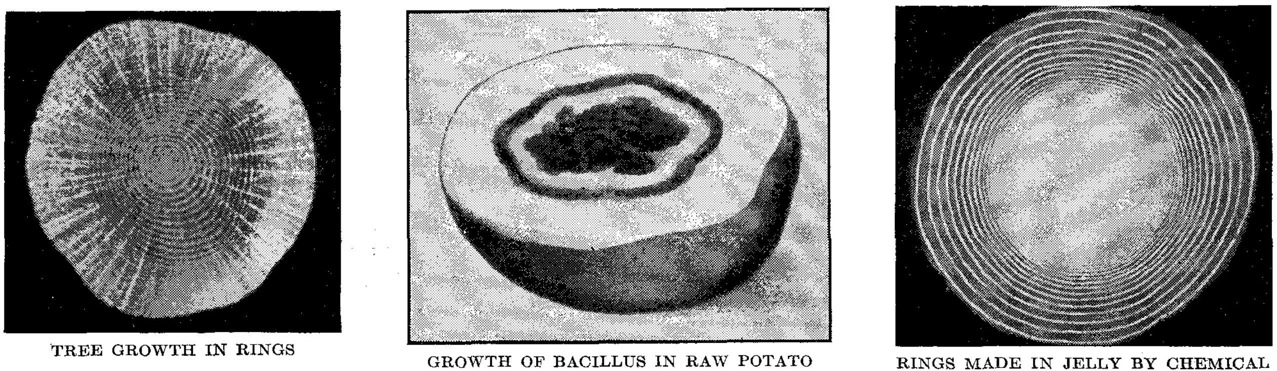
"Mussolini is like George III, who used to say, 'I only desire what is good; therefore, every one who does not agree with me is a traitor.' Mussolini has got rid of his traitors. Socialist papers have been suppress, Liberal, Conservative, and Clerical ones have changed hands—friends of the régime were, to put it mildly, invited to buy them up. Journalists who refused to sign a declaration of loyalty to the Duce were debarred from joining the Fascist Press Syndicate, and so found their pens no good to them, as they are not allowed to write. It has taken some time to bring all this about, but since 1926, no journalist who does not become, or pretend to become, a Fascist has been tolerated."

PREACHING HONESTY TO CHINA

White or yellow skin makes no essential difference in moral standards among men, but where China is at a loss compared with Western countries is in the lack of protective checks which compel public officials to be honest whether they wish it or not. Every public official in Western countries, remarks the Shanghai *China Weekly Review*, is so bonded when he handles public funds that if he embezzles money passing through his hands, he is sure to be held responsible. But China has not yet developed this system, and has depended largely upon old methods which are now breaking down, this weekly charges, and also "there has not yet been developed in China a public sentiment on this question which forces honesty on the part of public officials." Many of them in China, we are told, attempt to excuse their derelictions by pointing to outstanding examples of official crookedness which occur in the West, but "while crookedness does occur in the West, such actions are not condoned, and the guilty ones are usually brought to book." The possibilities of growth in China are almost without limit, owing to the potential richness of the country, declares this review, but unless the central and provincial governments can provide an honest and reasonably efficient administration, there is no practical way of making these resources available for either present or future generations of Chinese people. We read then:

"One of the mistakes which Chinese officials often make is that they look upon their country in terms of its potentialities rather than in terms of actualities. Potentially, China is one of the richest of nations, but actually it is one of the poorest. Many officials attempt to put all the blame for the poverty of the country on the foreigner, who through his control of China's fiscal departments, has prevented the exercise of tariff autonomy and thus has made China a dumping-ground for cheap foreign goods. There is much truth in this allegation, but the poverty of China in a larger sense is also attributable to the inefficiency and dishonesty of Chinese officials of the past. Just now the Japanese Government is pressing China for the repayment of the so-called Nishihara loans, amounting to between $250,000,000 and $350,000,000, which were advanced to officials of the Anfu Clique, who ruled in Peiping during most of the period of the World War. If the money which the Anfu Clique borrowed from Japan had been honestly expended on constructive enterprises, these loans would not now constitute a burden. But most of this money was stolen outright, or squandered on foolish military adventures. We do not wish to absolve the Japanese from complicity in the embezzlement of this money, because they knew quite well what was going on, and connived at it in the belief that a day of reckoning would come when they might obtain some imperialistic advantage. The results of misdeeds of government officials usually fall upon innocent heads, and this is the situation to-day when the present National Government is forced to bear the burdens of inefficiency and dishonesty of past officials, many of whom are living to-day in luxury upon the proceeds of their ill-gotten money. This situation should constitute a lesson to present-day officials, for as they must bear the burdens resulting from the mistakes of the past, so future generations of officials must bear the burdens resulting from present-day mistakes."

SCIENCE • AND • INVENTION


TREE GROWTH IN RINGS

GROWTH OF BACILLUS IN RAW POTATO

RINGS MADE IN JELLY BY CHEMICAL REAGENTS

VISIBLE EVIDENCES OF NATURE'S RHYTHMS

THE RHYTHM OF NATURE

NATURE IS FULL OF PULSATIONS, of to-and-fro movement, of action that takes place not continuously but in regular time-phases. It may be, thinks Dr. W. Kopaczewski, who contributes an article on "Periodic Phenomena in Nature" to *La Nature* (Paris) that everything in the universe may assume, at times, a periodic character. In physics and chemistry, the sciences from which the author chiefly draws his illustrations, rhythm is often recorded in form and structure—in banded precipitation—in the stripes in such minerals as agate. Here during their formation some force alternately acted and rested—we know not exactly what or how. Dr. Kopaczewski notes that periodicity is especially to be noted in the colloidal or gelatinous state of matter, so closely connected with living organisms, and he commends its still further study to the attention of scientific investigators. He writes:

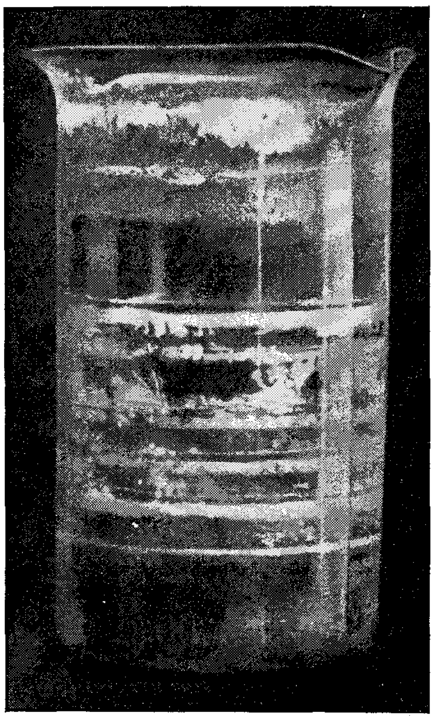
"The study of the colloidal (gummy) state in matter has brought out a typical phase of this state—periodicity. The production of periodic phenomena in the presence of colloids was observed for the first time, apparently, by G. Runge in 1855. This author, placing in contact sheets of filter-paper soaked in solutions of various metallic salts, showed the formation of periodic zones in the precipitates that were formed. Runge suggested that the mechanism was similar to that observed in living beings. The idea was taken up again by Raincy in 1858. In 1870 Ord proved that periodic precipitates of oxalate of calcium were formed in the presence of colloids. In 1892 Lupton, in 1896 Lusegang and also Stéphane Leduc noted the formation of periodic precipitates when the reagents were mixed with gelatin. Leduc found also that the simple drying of a colloid sometimes brought about the formation of periodic structures.

"Since this time, there has been much study of the problem, and many new facts have come to light. In 1902, Eisenberg and Volk proved that there was periodicity in the agglutination of typhoid bacilli; in the same year Danysz showed periodic toxicity in mixtures of toxin with diphtheretic antitoxin. In 1903 Friedmann and Neisser witnessed periodicity in the coagulation of organic colloids by various coagulant agents, and since this time numerous periodic flocculations and coagulations have been discovered. In 1927 I observed periodic flocculations in mineral spring water in a closed vessel.

"These few examples show that periodic phenomena are very extensive. Physicists have observed periodic variations of the properties of bodies under the influence of different factors. Young and Van Sicklen have remarked that the hardness of steels varies periodically with the number of recent temperings. Tinge and Roeker have shown that the melting-points of mixtures of the nitro-anilins vary periodically with the composition. A large number of experimenters have observed the periodic crystallization of various substances. Hodges and Myers have obtained crystallization in waves of benzoic acid in a mixture of sulfuric acid and alcohol. Davies has noted that the penetration of certain coloring matters into strips of filter-paper takes place periodically, producing alternate zones of color; West has observed the periodic formation of water when hydrogen and oxygen are caused to unite at the open end of a tube.

"A whole series of electric phenomena show striking periodicity. Richardson has shown that the emission of positive ions by a platinum spiral, heated to incandescence in oxygen, takes place periodically. Periodic electrical discharges have been seen by various experimenters during the operation of different types of interrupter. Evident periodicity in electrolysis was announced long ago. It is not without interest to note the existence of periodicity at wireless sending-posts, known under the name of 'harmonics.'

"In chemistry, periodic actions are also numerous and important. First came the periodic system of the elements, discovered by Mendeleiff, whereby chemical properties were shown to depend upon atomic weight. The fact, noted by Ostwald, that a periodic release of hydrogen accompanies the solution of chromium in acids has been lately studied in great detail. In 1854, Joubert observed that the luminescence of phosphorus depends on the pressure of the surrounding oxygen, and that the increase is not continuous but periodic. Chemical precipitation, in various instances, also takes place periodically. Finally, as has


PERIODIC PRECIPITATION

In a beaker of mineral water.

been noted, periodic phenomena are especially easy to observe in colloidal reactions.

"A considerable number of vital phenomena show periodicity. The form and structure of living beings are often remarkably periodic, the markings on butterflies' wings, the colors of fishes, the hide of animals (zebras), the colors of feathers (pheasants), the structure of worms and snakes, certain organs (muscles), some minerals (agates), the tentacles of the cuttlefish, the trunks of trees, microbean cultures—we have only to recall these to recognize their analogy with the formation of similar structures by simple action of physico-chemical factors.

"But besides analogy in forms, we find it also in function. Thus, the growth of certain plants takes place periodically. Phobotropism [direction toward the light] in elementary organisms depends on the concentration of hydrogen ions and betrays a periodic action.

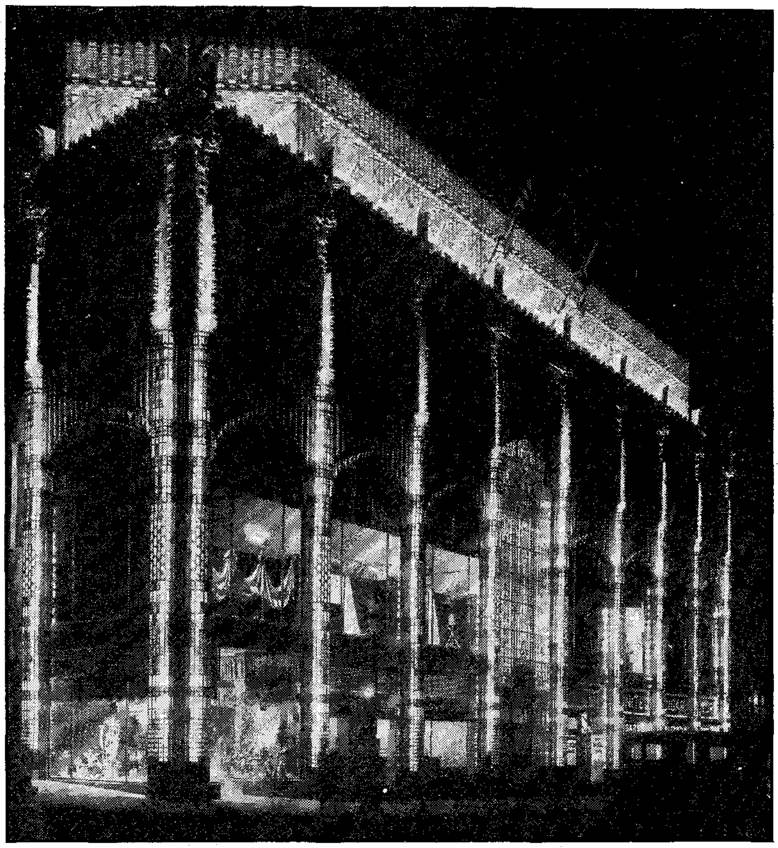
"We may possibly connect the periodicity of our intellectual functions with the periodic variations of phosphorus and nitrogen in the brain, which has been noted by Ehrenberg.

"Finally, in medicine two instances may be noted—the periodic structure of bile-stones and the periodic action of certain drugs. This latter deserves closer study; morphin, for instance, in more than fatal doses, seems to bring on total insensibility without causing death. The constipating action of sulfate of soda in small doses and the excitant phase of quinin are well known. May there not be similar phases in the action of all medicines?

"What is the mechanism of all these periodic actions? Is it always the same? What are its factors? These questions can not be definitely answered; we have only ideas and hypotheses.

"Ostwald gave the first tentative explanation. According to him the cause was always the oscillatory character of the speed of formation of crystals. This is very small below a certain concentration but rapidly increases as saturation approaches. This does not accord with various experimental facts. Hatschek believes that the phenomenon of mid-cell growth plays a part, and Bradford brings in the phenomena of adsorption; according to him, at the first contact between reagents an 'adsorption compound' forms. At this point the concentration of one of the reagents is too feeble to cause precipitation, which can take place only at some distance.

"It is very probable that in the production of periodic forms the factors invoked by these different writers may all play a part together, certain ones occasionally assuming the chief rôle."



Courtesy of *The Retail Ledger* (Philadelphia)

"THE MOST BEAUTIFULLY LIGHTED BUILDING IN AMERICA"

COLOR FLOOD-LIGHTING

"THE MOST BEAUTIFULLY illuminated business building in America." This is the opinion of Merritt C. Huse, president of the Illuminating Engineering Society with regard to the John H. McClatchey Building in Philadelphia, as quoted in *The Electrical World* (New York). Says this paper:

"Sixteen three-story art-glass pilasters of numerous brilliant hues mark off the bays of this structure, the exterior surface of which consists of glazed vari-colored, terra-cotta tile. The pilasters are illuminated by 60-watt lamps placed in silver-plated reflectors and located in pairs at one-foot intervals and directed toward the plastered surface behind the glass, thus using indirect lighting. A total of 978 'Permaflector' units are used, constituting a constant load of 58,680 watts for the columns. At the top of each pier is a 250-watt flood-lighting lamp. These total 4,000 watts of constant load.

"The fourth story is set back several feet, and it is this portion of the building which is illuminated by thirty changes of colored light, repeating cyclically every ten minutes. To accomplish this 573 reflectors, each equipped with a 150-watt lamp, are installed in weatherproof trough housings. There are six complete lighting systems used for this purpose. Red, deep blue, green, amber, light blue, and clear white units total 90,000 watts and are connected to the automatic dimmer to provide for color changes. This load is not, however, on continuously, as only three colors, approximately 45,000 watts, constitute a maximum load. Control apparatus and dimmer operate automatically, being connected with a time switch."

Says *The Retail Ledger* (Philadelphia), describing the effect:

"At night the sixteen terra-cotta-faced columns are transformed into brilliantly colored shafts, set off by pastel shades of art-glass lighted from within. Through the use of a diffused lighting system, the top panel of the structure is illuminated in a dozen different colors and shadings that can be seen for miles. Above the main entrance is a cathedral window, gorgeous in its color effects, with deep sea-blue planes, framed in orchid and pale lavender."

FOAMY WATER DANGEROUS—The foam of surf, or of a cataract, contains myriads of air bubbles, and will not support the human body like ordinary water. Writing to *Nature* (London), J. S. Owens uses this fact to explain the recent loss of life in a life-boat accident on the English coast. He says:

"Many reasons have been advanced for the drowning of the crew of the Rye life-boat, but there is one which I have not seen referred to, and which, I think, must be to a great extent responsible. The first time I realized the importance of this was when standing on the rocks overhanging the rapids below Niagara. I noticed that the water was mixed to a great depth with air bubbles, and this seemed to me to throw light upon the failure of swimmers to survive the passage of these rapids. The human body has a density approximately the same as water, and a swimmer finding himself in water containing large numbers of air bubbles is in the same position as if attempting to swim in a liquid of a much lower density than water. Suppose, for example, the water contains 10 per cent. of its volume of air bubbles, the effect upon a man attempting to swim in this would be the same as if in ordinary water he tried to carry more than a stone weight upon his back. When the sea is very rough with a wind blowing on shore, there is usually a surf, or a number of waves breaking simultaneously as they approach the shore, and this churns up the water so that for some depth it contains a considerable amount of air in the form of bubbles. This is the cause of the white appearance of such a surf. I do not think that people fully realize the danger of attempting to swim in such aerated water; the effect is perfectly obvious when once it is pointed out, but I have not found that this danger is realized at all, and a warning as to its existence may not be out of place."

INSIDE VIEWS BY A SWALLOWED CAMERA

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY A CAMERA inside the stomach were demonstrated at Sing Sing Prison recently, with Alexander Valero, a convict, as the subject, reports an Ossining correspondent of the New York *Times.* Valero recently underwent an operation for gastric ulcers, and the demonstration served to show what the invention could do in helping the study of such cases. Says *The Times:*

"The camera used, which is called the gastro-camera, is the invention of Franz Gerard Bach of Vienna, and it has been privately demonstrated to physicians in New York. The demonstration was arranged through Dr. C. C. Sweet, chief prison physician, and was made at a meeting of the prison medical staff, with several New York physicians attending.

"Valero was sent to Sing Sing in 1919, to serve from twenty years to life for his part in a gang murder in Brooklyn. He received no food to-day, it being necessary that his stomach be empty for the test, and shortly before the pictures were taken a quantity of air was pumped into his stomach. The camera then was given to him to swallow, and the whole tiny but complicated mechanism vanished down his throat.

"The gastro-camera itself is, to the casual glance, not unlike the device used by physicians to obtain samples of the contents of stomachs. It is a round cylinder about two inches long and a half-inch in diameter, tapered at the ends, with a rubber tube extending from one end. The tube extends out of the subject's mouth after the camera is swallowed.

"Sixteen tiny films are exposed with each 'shot' taken, and the exposures are made by means of a plunger at the other end of the rubber tube. These films are arranged in two tiers one above and one below the illuminating element, which is also part of the device. The eight lenses in each tier are arranged as the sides of an octagon, circling the cylinder of the camera, and the pictures combine in a complete picture of the stomach lining.

"The illuminating element, which is operated by means of a storage battery connected by tiny wires running through the rubber tube, is a form of incandescent lamp. It is formed of a single filament wire enclosed in quartz glass, with the exterior rubber casing perforated so as to throw the light in the direction in which each lens points. The illumination is equivalent to 6,000 candle-power.

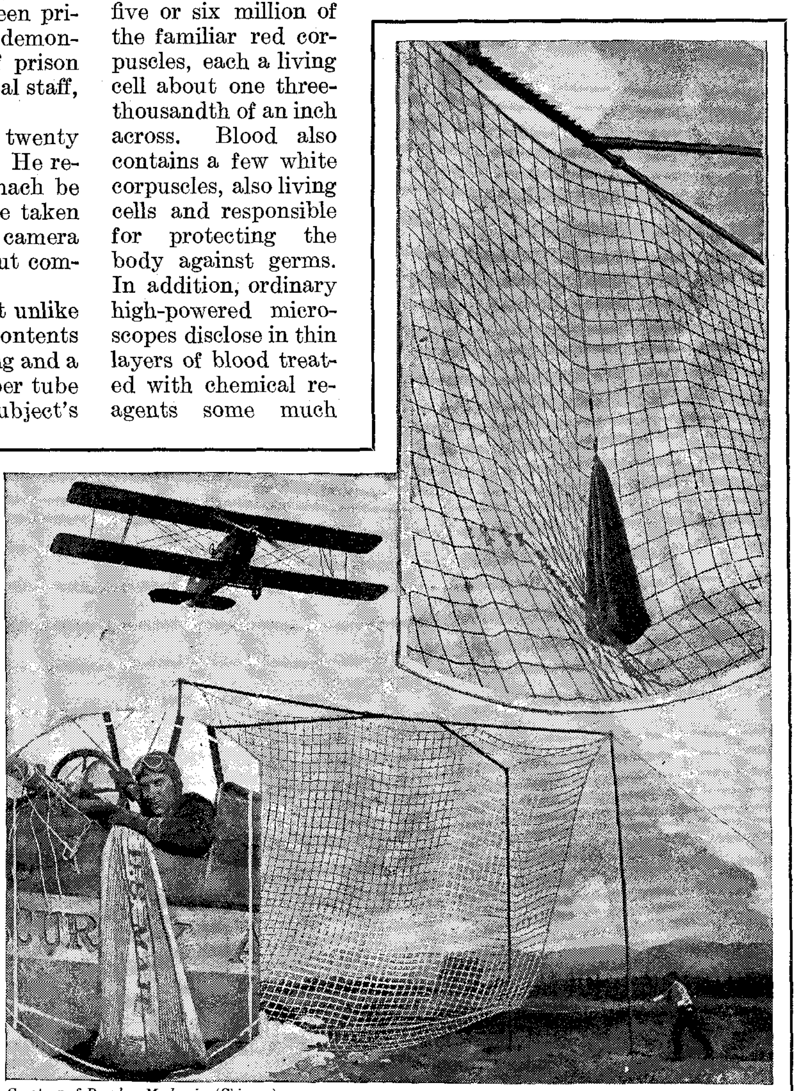
"After Valero had swallowed the camera, Dr. Lawrence Cremin, a specialist, of Ossining, pushed the plunger which simultaneously threw on the light and exposed the films. The camera was then withdrawn. The whole operation had been a matter of seconds.

"The films were then rushed to the developer, and, after an interval of about an hour, during which the physicians discust the invention and its possible uses in treating stomach diseases and cancer, the completed pictures were brought in.

"The entire set of sixteen negatives aggregate less than the dimensions of a postage stamp. However, they are capable of very great enlargement for purposes of study. Physicians who attended the test spoke highly of the invention in its possibilities as an aid to medical science."

TOOTHED NET FOR AIR-MAIL DELIVERY—Successful tests with a special landing net for the delivery of mail-bags and other parcels from moving airplanes are reported in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago, February). Says this magazine:

"The bag, attached to a rope, is lowered from the plane, and as the ship moves over the net, which is stretched on uprights, the rope is severed by sharp teeth on one of the crossbars of the cage. The bag is let down from a reel controlled by the pilot, and is kept from falling forcibly to the ground by the net. This is considered an advantage over some other methods proposed for delivery of packages from planes while in motion, and is an improvement over the parachute idea, as no time is lost in recovering the bundle. There is an ample supply of rope on the reel so that the pilot does not have to descend to a perilously low altitude to make delivery. The cage is strongly braced, and can be set up or taken down in a few moments."



Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago)

THE NET TO CATCH AIR MAIL ON THE FLY

Bag in cage showing teeth that cut the rope; the lowering reel on side of fuselage near the pilot and net ready for catching a bag from approaching plane; the trap can be set up and taken down in a few moments; side arms direct rope against the knife.

NEW KIND OF CELLS IN HUMAN BLOOD

THE WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL microscope has unmasked mysterious "blood platelets" as living creatures, circulating by billions in human blood to keep men and women from bleeding to death. This was disclosed by F. F. Lucas, microscopist of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York, in an address to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences recently. Says Dr. E. E. Free's *Week's Science* (New York):

"A drop of human blood no larger than a pin-head contains five or six million of the familiar red corpuscles, each a living cell about one three-thousandth of an inch across. Blood also contains a few white corpuscles, also living cells and responsible for protecting the body against germs. In addition, ordinary high-powered microscopes disclose in thin layers of blood treated with chemical reagents some much tinier objects about which scientific controversy has long raged. These are the 'platelets,' flat bodies much smaller than the red corpuscles. Never before have these been seen clearly enough to show what they are or even that they are alive. Using the invisible rays of ultra-violet light according to new methods developed by himself, Mr. Lucas has now been able to photograph these mysterious platelet cells. He has even examined different layers of their interior, as one might lift off the piled-up layers of a cake.

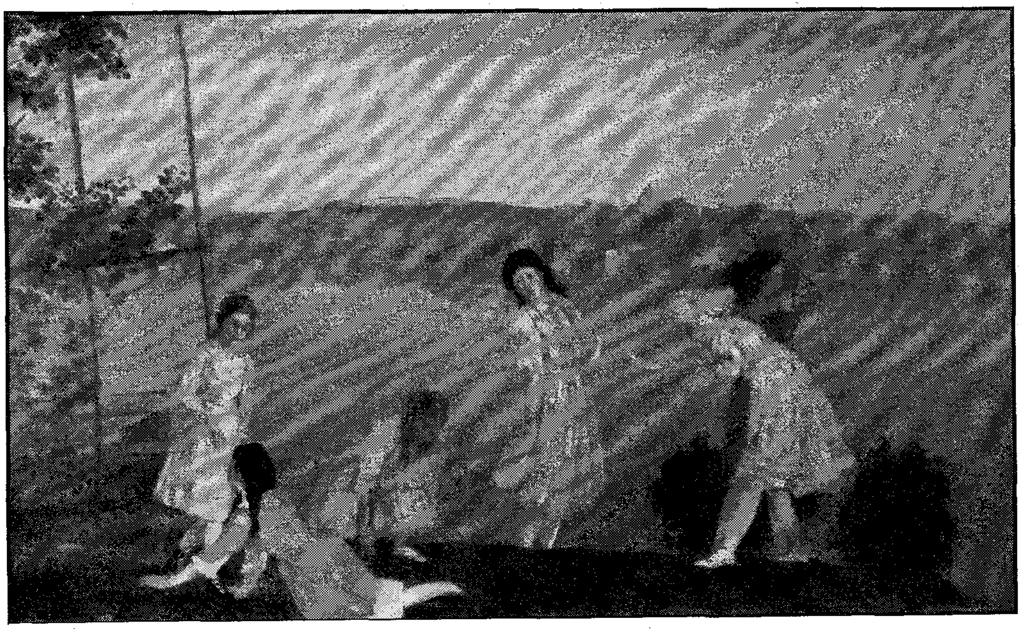
"A central dark body is seen in each platelet, like the nuclei of other living cells, and it is apparent that the surfaces of the tiny platelets are naked and sticky; which helps to explain how they act to stop bleeding. Whenever a small hole is made in the wall of an artery or vein, these platelets gather by millions, physiologists have observed, and seem to stick fast to the edges of the rent like animated sandbags trying to close a hole in a dyke. It is the naked, sticky surfaces of these tiny cells disclosed by Mr. Lucas's photographs which make them so suitable, he believes, for this vital duty of gluing themselves and any bystanding red corpuscles into the protective blanket that stops the bleeding and allows the blood to clot."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

DAVIES THE MYSTIC

AMERICAN ART HAS LOST one of its rarest figures in the death of Arthur B. Davies. Strangely enough his death quite fitted into the aloof, rather mysterious scheme that was both his life and his art. He was in the habit of going away alone, sometimes to far countries, to follow his bent for work in solitude. He had gone to Italy, and death overtook him last October in the remote mountain districts of the north; but so little was known of him there that his family did not get word till December. "His isolation in our own time," remarks Mr. Royal Cortissoz in *The Herald Tribune* (New York), "is that of the poet, the seer. He dealt ably with all the ponderables, with line and color, with form and rhythmic design. But he dealt, besides, with the indefinable elements in art, the elements that touch the soul. No one living to-day, here or abroad, can take his place, for no one living is so rich in the play of romantic ideas, in the magic of the spirit."



Courtesy of the Macbeth Gallery

"FOUR O'CLOCK LADIES"

In whatever aspect we consider Arthur Davies, "we come back to that original creative fire of his, the mystic veil in which he enveloped both his symbolical and his realistic motives."

Such a summing up, perhaps, reveals the difficulty the man in the street feels in the presence of Davies's art. But Mr. Cortissoz lends a helping hand in saying that Davies was a "genius seeming to be literally born into a new world which he dominates as his own, making the incredible credible. Conversely, he makes familiar things novel and mysterious." His figures are of our own people; but "Davies endues them with the enchantment of No Man's Land." Furthering his analysis:

> "We feel, in short, the charm and beauty of strangeness, remoteness, of high imagination, alike in his treatment of the simplest themes and in those recondite allegories which he came more and more to paint. That was where he met the test to which we alluded at the outset. He was invincibly himself, inventive, exploratory, forever dipping his brush into the impalpable stuff of dreams and visions, whether they were of earth or heaven. How could he leave sentiment banal when it was, for him, interpenetrated by an emotion fine enough, evanescent enough, for music? He lived in no ivory tower. It was his energy that largely contributed to the assembling of the famous 'Armory Show' in 1913, which ranged from the Raffaelism of Ingres to the last vagaries of modernism. He turned Cubist himself for a little while, with interesting if not exactly convincing results. He was an omnivorous reader and the most liberal of thinkers. We remember his talk as in curious contrast to his slight, even shy personality. It took unnumbered directions and was ever fresh, forceful, pointed, the talk of a man who really grappled with his subjects and had first-hand knowledge of them. But in whatever aspect we consider this remarkable painter we come back to that original, creative fire of his, the mystic veil in which he enveloped both his symbolical and his realistic motives. And beneath was the strength which we hold to be one of the prime factors in the probable endurance of his art, the strength of his feeling for form.
>
> "Davies was a masterly draftsman, and his grasp upon form was authoritative. We do not know to what extent he used the model. The almost abstract grace of many of his figures suggests meditation rather than observation, 'emotion remembered in tranquillity.' But we may be sure that conscientious interrogation of nature was at the bottom of his art. We recall a session in his studio when he spread out, endlessly, one after another, long sheets of black paper on which he had drawn a pell-mell of nudes in white. It is a strong saying, but we do *not* hesitate to affirm that there was something in the fantasmal procession to revive the grand style in one's mind—the grand style as the giants of old had practised it. Davies was so sure of his form, so sure of his line and pattern, so sweeping and so noble in the expression of an attitude and the definition of a contour. That is perhaps the most moving memory of him that comes back to us—the memory of a kind of illumined craftsman, using the linear idiom with exultant power, and never forgetting the elevation of purposes for which he had trained those consummate fingers. Is there not greatness in such an artist? Does he not climb high who, mastering his trade, wreaks his skill upon things of truth and beauty?
>
> "He would have been missed anywhere, at any time. 'Art,' said Blake, 'is conversing with Paradise.' How many painters in all the generations have been fitted for such intercourse? Every master, as we have said above, uses his own speech, and it may be secular or divine. 'We are all going to heaven,' said the dying Gainsborough, 'and Van Dyck is of the company.' The technician is distinguished from the visionary, Velasquez from El Greco, but both have their appointed places in the grand hierarchy. The place reserved for an artist like Davies may not be greater than that assigned to another, but, we repeat, it is distinctive, it has the poetic glow for which somehow mankind retains a special place in its heart. And so, while we maintain that he would have been missed anywhere and at any time, we are doubly conscious of the void that he leaves in American art."

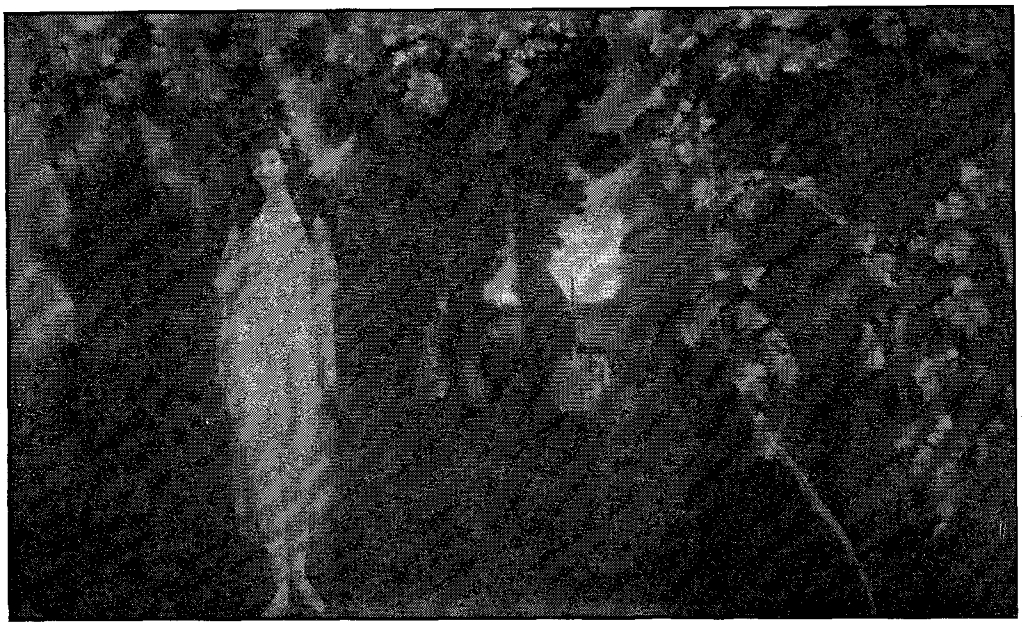
Another aspect of Davies as a mystic is presented by Elizabeth Luther Cary, the art critic of the New York *Times:*

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

"James Huneker, twenty-five years ago, flung into a dozen pages all the essential truths concerning the art of Davies. He may not have been the first to connect the terms realist and mystic in relation to Davies, but it is quite probable—and matters little. His important contribution to analysis of his often puzzling art was his definition of a mystic as one who abhors the vague.

"Accepting, as did Blake—himself a mystic—crystalline clearness of vision as the fundamental quality of mysticism, he extends the idea. Such a vision embraces all the minute and magnificent things of the surrounding world and sees the reality of the life of the spirit with equal clarity; the mystic is 'eminently practical'; clairvoyant in spiritual matters, 'the very intensity of his inward vision when applied to mundane affairs enables him to solve problems which puzzle practical persons,' and, finally 'all men of action are dreamers.' Well, we all know this, but only occasionally do we believe it. Confronted with the art of Davies, we are forced to believe it. . . .

"Doubtless, we shall have many opportunities to fill in the gaps between our personal selections from the art of Arthur Davies. There will be many exhibitions to follow the one promptly arranged at the Brooklyn Museum. Later there will be a definitive catalog, the best monument a proud worker could wish. It will be long before the public is done with commemorating this many-faceted art.



Courtesy of Ferargil Galleries

AUTUMN BOWER

"The almost abstract grace of many of Davies's figures suggest meditation rather than observation."

FRANKLIN'S BOOKSHOP—Thrift Week is signalized on our cover by an anecdotal picture involving Benjamin Franklin in one of his humbler occupations of a most varied life. The anecdote, however, can hardly be recommended for emulation to present-day vendors of second-hand books, for it is not likely that customers will be found so complacent. As a matter of fact, however, the anecdote does not proceed to the point of saying that the inquiring purchaser was in this particular case acquiescent. For a further elucidation of the picture we turn to Mr. Ferris's notes and remind our readers that this is another of the series of historical scenes that we have been running from time to time:

"An anecdote of Franklin and his homely philosophy relates that an old gentleman passing the bookshop picked up a book and inquired the price; he was told by Franklin, 'Two shillings.' The would-be purchaser demurred, and after some discussion offered one shilling and sixpence. Said Franklin, 'The price is three shillings!' 'But,' said the buyer, 'you had but now told me two!' 'The price now is three,' quoth the sage, 'you have cost me in argument another shilling's worth of my time!' Franklin, with Meredith, commenced to publish *The Pennsylvania Gazette* in 1729, and the following year when Meredith married, his wife helped to attend the shop. In 1732 he published 'Poor Richard's Almanack'; Franklin, in addition, wrote philosophical essays and some strange verse, sold soap, books, and, in fact, anything which would bring in an honest penny. About 1750 increasing occupations forced him to leave the bookshop in his partner's hands, and he never returned to it. Franklin modernized Pennsylvania as he found it, and made it by the time of the Revolution the foremost American colony. The location of Franklin's bookshop is not known, but certain indications point to Second Street, north of Christ Church. In the painting I have reconstructed the shop from an old picture by Birch, and as such it is probably as nearly correct as may be made, lacking an exact record."

"TOO MANY ACTORS"

When theater managers recently came together to discuss the low state of the theater business, such reasons as high salaries, high theater prices, the movies, too many theaters, and too few good plays were mentioned. High salaries, we take it, applies to the actors employed, tho a recent inquiry made by Robert Littell of the New York *Evening Post* does not leave room for the charge to be leveled against a large number of actors. "The vast majority of actors," he observes, "must be desperately in love with an art which earns them so little, or they would abandon it in favor of something, or anything, that brought them a decent $20 a week for fifty weeks in the year." Some weeks ago we quoted an article by Edgar Wallace dealing with the high salaries demanded by certain British stars that in cases caused the premature closing of the play because they absorbed all the profits. Mr. Littell deals with the rank and file of actors, and from his facts we can see how little they contribute to the present depression, and also how much the present depression must add to the limitations of their practice of their profession.

"I have always suspected that snow-shoveling, berry-picking, and running a hay-fever season hotel were steady jobs compared with acting. This suspicion has been founded less upon fact than rumor, and upon the frequency with which obscure faces appear on the stage only to disappear again for a year or more.

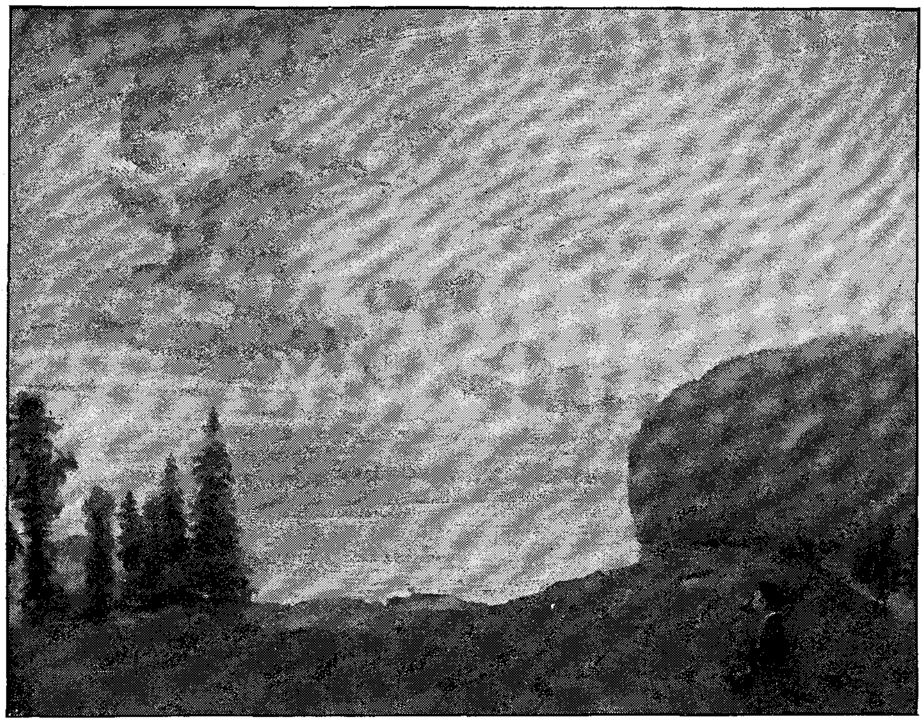
"Well, it isn't a suspicion any more, but a cold and clammy fact. Delving in the small type of *Billboard's* Fall Special, I find a list of all the actors and actresses who have appeared in non-musical productions between August 1 of last year and August 1 of this, together with what plays they were in. Picking at random a hundred and fifty consecutive names, which is a large enough batch to be a pretty fair sample of the entire profession, I can now tell you with something approaching accuracy just how often an actor acts, and, therefore, how very much less money he probably earns in a year than anybody else, even those who repair horse-car tracks.

"This record, of course, does not show whether these 150 actors added to a starvation income by performing in road shows (the road is notoriously 'shot') or in the movies, or the radio, or by playing poker, or selling Ridpath's 'History of the World' to Westchester housewives. It does show what the average actor's chances are of making both ends meet before the footlights of New York.

"Some half-dozen of these 150 actors belonged to such repertory

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

companies as Walter Hampden's, the New Playwrights, the Theater Guild, or the American Laboratory Theater, and therefore were able to play more than one rôle, very rarely as many as five, in one year. Of the remainder, only sixteen appeared in two productions, only three in three productions, and none in four or more. In other words, only one actor out of every six is lucky enough to appear before Broadway in more than one rôle every fifty-two weeks. Aside from what this means in inability to master his trade through variety of experience, it also means that an actor must have the supreme luck to be cast in a success if he is going to support himself.



Courtesy of the Macbeth Gallery

"BOY AND THE SEA"

Arthur Davies "was so sure of his form, so sure of his line and pattern, so sweeping and so noble in the expression of an attitude and the definition of a contour."

"Further dismal statistics: of these 150 actors, fifty-nine (work out the percentage for yourself) played each and every one of them, a total of four weeks or less, usually less, in one year. Try to pay the laundry bills on that. And exactly one-half of them played two months or less. From this I deduce, not very rashly, that half the actors in New York dramatic productions earn much less in one year than the boy who sets up the pins in a bowling alley."

There are still the other 50 per cent. to account for, and, of course, some of them were much luckier:

"Of the seventy-five who remain from my random netful, forty-four, while they have done better than earn salaries for two months, have at best been employed for only half the year. A little addition brings out the dismal and sloganesque truth that four out of every five actors and actresses are working on half-time, or worse.

"The twenty-nine who remain are so incredibly happy in getting jobs for more than six months in the year that I sha'n't bother with them, except perhaps to remark that, happy tho they were, only four of them worked for more than forty weeks. The rest of the professional world works, with paid vacations, all the year round, and even so is usually borrowing on its life insurance.

"The chief point to make about this sorry state of affairs is that one can not expect actors to do their best on such a wofully limited experience. The next time I attend a mediocre performance I shall remind myself that most of the people I am looking at are playing in their only rôle of the year, and that if it gives them more than three months' experience, they are exceedingly lucky.

"Too many actors, too many theaters, and not enough playwrights. Tho upon recollection of many recent plays it seems to me that there are too many playwrights also."

A MODERN PORTRAIT OF LORD BACON

EVERYBODY KNOWS WHAT POPE SAID about Lord Bacon—"the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind." It is a saying too trite to be quoted by so sophisticated a modern as Lytton Strachey in his book on "Elizabeth and Essex" (Harcourt Brace & Co.), but it is his point of departure in giving the man's portrait. In a book full of portraits, either full-length or vignette, this is perhaps the most brilliant of them all and serves to introduce the man who plays one of the most ignoble rôles of his life—that of ingrate toward his unfortunate patron. Mr. Strachey thus limns Bacon's inner self:

"Francis Bacon has been described more than once with the crude vigor of antithesis; but in truth such methods are singularly inappropriate to his most unusual case. It was not by the juxtaposition of a few opposites, but by the infiltration of a multitude of highly varied elements, that his mental composition was made up. He was no striped frieze; he was shot silk. The detachment of speculation, the intensity of personal pride, the uneasiness of nervous sensibility, the urgency of ambition, the opulence of superb taste—these qualities, blending, twisting, flashing together, gave to his secret spirit the subtle and glittering superficies of a serpent. A serpent, indeed, might well have been his chosen emblem—the wise, sinuous, dangerous creature, offspring of mystery and the beautiful earth. The music sounds, and the great snake rises, and spreads its hood, and learns and hearkens, swaying in ecstasy; and even the sage Lord Chancellor, in the midst of some great sentence, some high intellectual confection, seems to hold his breath in a rich beatitude, fascinated by the deliciousness of sheer style. A true child of the Rennaisance, his multiplicity was not merely that of mental accomplishment, but of life itself. His mind might move with joy among altitudes and theories, but the variegated savor of temporal existence was no less dear to him—the splendors of high living—the intricacies of court intrigue—the exquisiteness of pages—the lights reflected from small pieces of colored glass. Like all the greatest spirits of the age, he was instinctively and profoundly an artist. It was this esthetic quality which on the one hand inspired the grandeur of his philosophical conceptions and on the other made him one of the supreme masters of the written word. Yet his artistry was of a very special kind; he was neither a man of science nor a poet. The beauty of mathematics was closed to him, and all the vital scientific discoveries of the time escaped his notice. In literature, in spite of the color and richness of his style, his genius was essentially a prose one. Intellect, not feeling, was the material out of which his gorgeous and pregnant sentences were made. Intellect! It was the common factor in all the variations of his spirit; it was the backbone of the wonderful snake. . . .

"It was impossible for Francis Bacon to imagine that any good could ever come of being simple-minded. His intellect swayed him too completely. He was fascinated by it, he could not resist it, he must follow wherever it led. Through thought, through action, on he went—an incredibly clever man. Through action even? Yes, for tho the medley of human circumstances is violent and confused, assuredly one can find one's way through it to some purpose if only one uses one's wits. So thought the cunning artist; and smiling he sought to shape, with his subtle razor blade, the crude vague blocks of passion and fact. But razors may be fatal in such contingencies; one's hand may slip; one may cut one's own throat.

"The miserable end—it needs must color our vision of the character and the life. But the end was implicit in the beginning—a necessary consequence of qualities that were innate."

THE DUNCAN DANCERS FROM MOSCOW

THOSE WHO HAVE READ Isadora Duncan's story of her life, and those whose memories go back over the years when she herself was the embodiment of her revolutionary ideas of the dance, may see the complete realization of them in the performances being given by members of the Moscow school which she founded. Always at the back of her mind was the purpose of a school for young children who should perpetuate the free movement derived from her study of the figures on old Greek vases. First the Germans were her supporters in this effort, and now the Russians of the new régime are the only people who give governmental support. Eleven little girls out of the Moscow group of over a hundred, led by Irma Duncan of the original German group, are showing that the lamp which was lighted by this bright genius that America produced is kept brightly burning. But America never provided her the foothold that she craved. The mission of these visitors is in a way a festival of commemoration of Isadora, and after New York other centers of the country are promised a sight of what can be accomplished by devotion.

At the opening night was witnessed all the old enthusiasm that used to follow their great leader. A picture of the scene is provided by Mary F. Watkins in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"The opening night of a ten-day festival of the dance, inspired by and dedicated to the memory of the late Isadora Duncan, brought a large and what might be called a specialized audience to the Manhattan Opera House last evening. Irma Duncan, leader of the little group of adopted daughters of Isadora, who has devoted the last eight years to the direction of the Moscow Duncan School, made her first appearance in a leading capacity here on this occasion, and with eleven of her young Russian oblates.

"It proved to be an evening of mixed impressions, but chiefly one of admiration for a unique spirit, which, like a living flame, can be handed on from torch to torch, undimmed by death or any human frailty. The idea by which the valiant and incomparable Isadora lived and breathed and worked was as present on that stage as if that genius herself stood in the wings and urged her followers on. Chiefly and above every other quality disclosed in last night's proceedings was a triumphant physical emancipation, an untrammeled lightness and fleetness and bodily exultation which is often imitated but rarely reproduced.

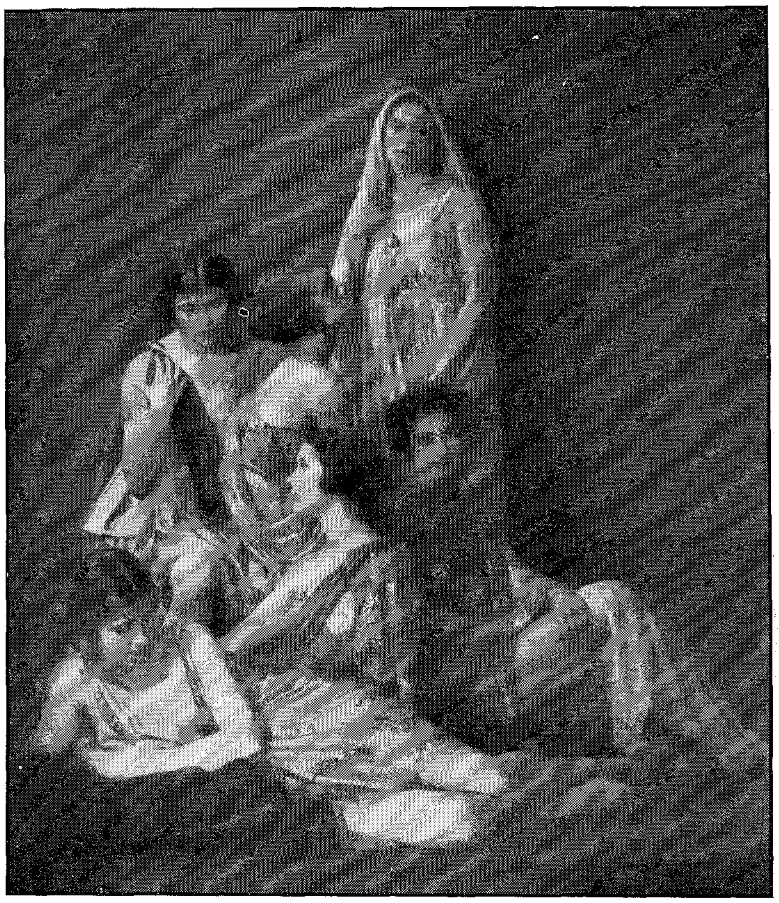
"The gospel of the Duncans is interpretive dancing carried to the point where it is essentially recreative. It has also its own technique, which deals with broad planes, wide gestures, or eloquent stillness. There is a total absence of fussiness or futility, there is not a meaningless or confused idea present or exprest. In a large degree the present delegation attains to these ideals. Like their famous mistress, many of these girls are heavily built and opulently developed, without the lithe natural grace of person and trimness of limb to which the American eye is accustomed on the dance platform. But they have in their artistic make-up other more priceless gifts: a splendid vitality of understanding and a complete grasp of symbolic thought translation, a joyous freedom and abandonment to rhythm and movement, a thorough discipline of mind and muscle.

"As their leader and teacher, Irma has found her own valuable niche, but as a dancer she impresses the beholder with her spiritual ardor and the largeness of her artistic conceptions rather than with her personal fitness as a living exponent of her own precepts. That she has so successfully instilled into the brains and bodies of the later generation that devotion which is deeper than outward gesture is sufficient evidence of her artistic worthiness in her capacity as heiress and guardian of the Duncan formulæ."

That old "Duncan war-horse," as Miss Watkins names Tschaikowsky's Sixth or "Pathetique" Symphony, was the opening number—

"The allegro vivace proved to be the most colorful and stimulating of the evening's disclosures, strongly reminiscent of Isadora's own compositions exhibited here at Carnegie during her last American tour.

"The symphony was followed by three Schubert waltzes, charmingly executed with an eloquent and naive simplicity by the more youthful members, and the program closed with three stirring impressions of revolutionary Russia, the famous Warschavianka of 1905, the Funeral Song of the Siberian prisoners, and the Dubinushka, or Workmen's Song. In these a spiritual significance and a controlled but palpable force stirred the imagination to the point of audible response, and there were cries of enthusiasm from all parts of the house. The fervent, untutored, chanting voices of the dancing girls mingled with a chorus of men behind the scenes to produce a curious emotional excitement in all three of these numbers."



Photograph by Arnold Genthe

THE "ISADORABLES" FROM RUSSIA

Irma, of the original group, with some of her young Russian pupils now touring America in commemoration of their departed inspirer.

Some of the doubt that pervades many minds of to-day respecting most things Russian will have to move aside to entertain other thoughts about how that country is bringing up its young to express its faith, its hopes, and its sorrows in artistic form. What the previous writer says in her concluding words is repeated in other form by "E. B." in the New York *Evening Post:*

"The Revolutionary group, in which the performers sang as they danced, reached a high dramatic level of intense emotion and strong rhythm which was at times thrilling. The trilogy of 'Labor,' 'Famine,' and 'Labor Triumphant' was particularly effective with its rhythmical pulling and straining form. The favorite of the afternoon was the smallest of the 'protégées,' Manya, a girl of about thirteen. Her light, elfin grace and joyful abandon brought out a murmur of approval whenever she appeared, and evoked loud applause when she led the last number of the program, a gay dancing game which would probably be called 'One, Two, Three' in our language."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

"SHALL I LEAVE THE CHURCH?"

AFTER THIRTY-FIVE YEARS in the Church—thirty-five years in which he had observed the weaknesses of the institution founded on the teachings of Christ—a man of the pew weighs the alternatives as he considers the prospect of leaving the Church. Ward Adair, editor of *Railroad Men*, a monthly publication for the employees of the New York Central Lines, writes in *The Homiletic Review* (New York) that he became a member of the Church reluctantly in the first place. "No young man," he says, "ever shunned, resisted, evaded, rebuffed the Church of God more than I did." Brought to bay at last by his own conscience, he could resist no more. His years in the Church have been years of spiritual victory and "the anchor has always held," but now he hears that the Church is a failure, and should be abandoned. Very well, he replies—

"If the modern contention is true, that the Church has outlived her usefulness and that we must look elsewhere for succor, I want to be among the first to volunteer for membership in that better organization which is to succeed her.

"Frankly, I am disappointed with many things about the Church. I find her program lacking in grasp and aggressiveness, her methods bungling and unintelligent, her leadership inadequate, and her opportunities bigger than she is able to cope with. It is not an uncommon experience to go to church on a Sunday morning, and come away unblest and unfed. Nor is this primarily the fault of the pew. Given a precious half-hour in which to declare the most vital message to the welfare of the world that the human mind could possibly conceive, the chance is frequently forfeited, while the preacher takes time to discuss extraneous issues, or to demonstrate how poorly he has prepared himself for a priceless opportunity."

IMPROVE ON THE CHURCH

Says Ward Adair, editor of *Railroad Men*, and he will leave it. But the substitute "must unquestionably be a more patent instrument for righteousness and spiritual conquest than the Church."

It was while reflecting on these conditions that Mr. Adair wrote to a neighbor, asking him to speak at a men's club dinner on "The Church in B. as Seen by a Friendly Outsider." Came the reply: "My old boss used to say that you couldn't criticize the business methods of a man who was making money." To this outsider the Church seemed to be "getting along very nicely," and in its own way "doing a pretty good job," and he added: "Certainly it doesn't miss, in the least, the few men like myself who find themselves unable frankly and honestly to accept her fundamental doctrines and beliefs, but who can not for the life of them present to the world any better organization for doing for humanity what the Church is doing." Here Mr. Adair reaches his thesis:

"When upright and broad-minded and kindly men, of the stamp of my neighbor, are successful in their search, and find a superior organization to supplant the Christian Church of the present day, I will feel it both my duty and my privilege to leave an institution that is marred by imperfections, and give time, effort, and allegiance to the newer and better instrument for the welfare of the human family, and for the bringing of the kingdom of God on earth. And if the new organization shall meet these simple specifications, its theology will be a matter of small moment to me. I make but one stipulation—it must unquestionably be a more potent instrument for righteousness, comfort, brotherhood, and spiritual conquest than the Church.

"If the brilliant minds in the realm of atheism, agnosticism, indifferentism, and simple nonconformity would unite their powers to invent a new and better agency, it would seem altogether possible, with the boundless increase of enlightenment which the centuries have brought, to improve vastly upon the loosely organized and poorly managed organization which twelve ignorant men brought into being nineteen centuries ago. They could not muster a single educated man, while the forces of unfaith to-day can command the enthusiastic support of a goodly number of college-trained men. The original group had no influence; in fact, they had the bitterest opposition from the best people of their day, and were persecuted unto the death. Those who do not adhere to the Church at the present day have nothing whatever to fear from persecution, and they have tremendously powerful influences at their beck and call.

"And yet the creation of the new and preferable institution to take the place of the Church seems far from easy. Long and patient thought, both individual and collective, has been employed at the task for many years without making any perceptible headway. It might not be unjust to say that the visible prospect of success is not one whit more in evidence than it was five hundred years ago."

What of the other ethnic religions? Buddhism has its converts here. "A magazine article informs us that some 14,000 Americans are now allied with the worship of some one of the many Oriental deities." But as Mr. Adair sees it, "weighed in the merciless balance of what it has brought forth, there is no Oriental religion that appears like a good trade for the Christian Church. The deal savors too much of setting the clock back two thousand years, or carrying a lighted candle to walk by when the summer sun is at high noon. 'We are not of the night, but of the day.'" What of atheism, then? Mr. Adair answers:

"Here again the difficulties presented by the alternatives are sometimes greater than are involved in the Christian status quo. What of notable benefit has unbelief conferred upon the world or upon those who have espoused it? Observation leads one to believe that they have become more sour and uneasy, less useful and attractive, and that the change, instead of being for the better has been for the worse. Clifford, after casting out the last vestige of his faith, declared, 'I have seen the sun shine out of an empty heaven upon a soulless earth, and have felt with utter loneliness that the Great Companion was dead.' In his memorable article, 'Proposed Substitutes for Religion,' Goldwyn Smith concludes: 'The denial of the existence of God and of a future state is, in a word, the dethronement of conscience; and society will pass, to say the least, through a very dangerous period before the social conscience can fill the vacant throne.'"

We may be a bit premature, then, in becoming discouraged about the Church, reflects Mr. Adair. He recalls that the environment of the Church has never been overfriendly, and that it has been the fashion of every century to read her out of existence. In Rome the Church found an environment worse than that of Sodom and Gomorrah. And "yet the stubborn fact remains that against those overwhelming odds, the Church made such headway that in a single generation it had won a permanent place in the Roman Empire, and had thrown out the lines of its missionary endeavor to the then known world." So, Mr. Adair concludes:

> "With all these considerations in mind, it seems fair to stand, for the present, upon the proposition that we can make no definite move of departure until we have a place to go. We can not turn our backs upon an organization that has treated us well until another door shall open that has even better things to offer and more worthy tasks to allure.
>
> "The world waits upon the forces that assert that the Church has had her day, with the urgent entreaty that out of their mature thought, unhampered by outworn traditions, they will give us a new organization, whose message of hope and comfort will make us forget the message of the Church, whose campaign of conquest for the betterment of the world will make the Church militant seem pitiful by comparison, whose fellowship, brotherly love, goodness, inspiration, and power will cause us to wonder at the patience of the centuries that tolerated such an imperfect instrument as the Church.
>
> "Will the forces that decry faith respond to this reasonable challenge? Will they come out of the shackles of a cheap iconoclasm and create for the world that ideal institution that seems at once so immanent and so elusive? When this grand creative effort shall have been accomplished, and when its surpassing benefits shall have been made available to a needy world, it will be at once the duty and the joy of forward-looking churchmen to leave their present affiliations and cast the weight of their influence with such a potent instrument for righteousness."

A PRIME MINISTER'S SERMON

MORE THAN ONCE, we are told, Prime Minister Baldwin has spoken in the name of all men of good-will, and spoken with simplicity, directness, and power. An example is taken from his recent address on the tenth anniversary of the League of Nations' Union, celebrated in Albert Hall, London. The union, we are told, has now 723,664 members, with 2,710 branches. The Prime Minister's references to current political events were covered in press reports. The spiritual side of his address is given us, in part, by Edward Shillito, British correspondent, in *The Christian Century* (Undenominational):

> "The fact is that we have paid much too little attention in the past to these tigrine impulses that lie deep down in human nature. If you think you are going to beat the things that culminate in hatred and in war without a spiritual fight, you are foredoomed to failure. To make a vow with your lips is not enough. To sign a covenant with your pen is not enough. It savors of crying 'Lord, Lord.' Such of you now listening to me who, as myself, were baptized, made a vow of a peculiarly solemn nature through your proxies—and you renewed it if you were ever confirmed—to renounce the world, the flesh and the devil. I wonder how many of us have done it. I know myself I have not. I have tried often. I fall down again and again, and I know that if this vow of renunciation is to be kept, it means a daily struggle until you fall into the grave. It is exactly the same with these old tiger instincts of human nature. You can only save yourself and the world by constant daily fighting against these old impulses, and in time you will win. You may feel that I ought to bid you go and wash in the rivers of Syria, whereas I am merely directing you to the Jordan. But if you want to do something perfectly simple and easy that would really help, let me submit that from to-night onward no member of the League of Nations Union shall add one drop to the fetid stream of insinuation and suspicion, and the attribution of low motives to statesmen of your own country, or other countries, who are engaged in pacificatory work in the world. In my view the statesman who makes an observation doubting the good faith of or makes insinuations against the bona fides of a foreign country for the sake of obtaining a cheer, the newspaper which puts in such paragraphs to make news—they are both of them doing the devil's work and making it infinitely harder. Suspicion very quickly becomes hate, and hate very quickly becomes war. You in this league are missionaries—or you ought to be—and as missionaries you should conduct yourselves."

IS THIS A PROTESTANT COUNTRY?

"THIS IS A PROTESTANT COUNTRY," so many people said before the recent Presidential election, when, for the first time in our history, a Roman Catholic was a candidate for the nation's highest office. To Roman Catholics, no less than to Jews, the cry was a bitter offense, since it constituted, in effect, a denial of their right to run for office, a denial even of their citizenship. And this in the face of the fact that their services and their lives were accepted without question during the World War. But is there any truth in the assertion that this is a Protestant country? A contributor to *The Churchman* (Protestant Episcopal), who signs himself "The Friar," says that it is an "utterly false statement. History does not sustain it," and he points out:

> "Catholic Maryland has always been as much an integral part of 'this country' as has Quaker Pennsylvania or Methodist Georgia. Flatly this is not a Protestant country any more than it is a Jewish country. It is a magnificent section of a great continent where millions of free men, women, and children live and move and have their being. They have come together from all corners of the earth, either coming themselves or by reason of their ancestors' migration. They have come to be free from age-old traditions that they might be free to think such thoughts as seem good to them about life, about God and about man's relation to the seen and the unseen. With common appreciation of the wide opportunities here afforded and with a common loyalty to the necessity to defend and uphold those opportunities, these millions glory in America, the land of free minds and free souls, and rejoice in the high privilege of worshiping God—or not worshiping—as each and every one shall choose. This great land gives shelter, life, opportunity to many millions of various kinds of Protestants; but it gives no less to millions of loyal believers in the teachings of that Christian Church which is many centuries older than the oldest Protestant body, the Church called Catholic, mother of countless saints and martyrs. This country also offers the same privileges to and exacts the same devotion from other millions, Jews, whose religious tradition and mode of worship is yet more centuries older than the Catholic faith. And still others there are who, through earnest searching after truth have wandered forth from all the churches and are pursuing their own way of thought and life. These, if they be honest and loyal citizens of the land, are just as truly claimants to every right and privilege which 'this country' has to give as are the straightest followers of any Protestant organization. Who says this is a Protestant country? It is the land of the Living God, as all lands are, and it is the rightful home of every man or woman dwelling in it and obeying its laws."

SAVING THE BABIES—Reduction in the infant mortality rate is being continued in the United States, according to Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. The rate last year—sixty-five infant deaths per 1,000 live births—was the lowest in the country's history.

Lest we relax our efforts, however, Miss Abbott points out, as the Chicago *Evening Post* quotes her, that no State in the Union has yet succeeded in getting the rate as low as New Zealand, where it is only 39 per 1,000. The best record is held by Oregon, with a rate of forty-eight. Idaho and Washington are tied for second, with fifty, and Nebraska, Minnesota, Utah, Iowa, Kansas, New York, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Connecticut follow in the order named. The lowering of the rate, Miss Abbott reports, is "unquestionably associated with the general improvement in public health, the establishment of child-health conferences, the development of prenatal clinics, the distribution of literature, and public education."

WHY WE STEAL—OR KILL

THE SHOPLIFTER STEALS because she thinks about shoplifting, perhaps planning it for a long time, or perhaps impulsively giving way to an idea derived from her environment, or from seeing some one else successfully steal in the same way, or from what she has been taught or has read, says Dr. M. D. Healy, director of the Judge Baker Foundation in Boston. The young city bandit, goes on Dr. Healy, gradually gathers his thoughts of criminality from suggestions from companions, or from what he reads in the newspaper, until crime becomes in his mental life a major consideration. In other cases the commission of crime becomes an obsession that can not be resisted, until, as in the case of an unfortunate cited by Dr. Healy, the obsession which might have been cured by other means is finally cured by electrotherapy—in the electric chair. The point which Dr. Healy makes in an article in *Mental Hygiene*, the quarterly published by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc., in Albany, is that the present penal system fails in dealing with the criminal, actual or prospective, because it does not consider the mental factors, or ideas, immediately responsible for the crime. If we wish to deal practically with the offender, he says, we must know not only the fact of his offense, but also the nature of his criminalistic ideas, their character, their force and their derivation. "Even in what seem the most exaggerated cases of bare, unpremeditated impulse, a set of ideas previously held gives rise to the action, as in the instance where a boy of good family on a normal errand suddenly seizes a stranger's suitcase and makes off with it." To Dr. Healy:

> "It seems hardly necessary to bring up again the well-known fact that the antisocial tendencies of even the professional crook can be traced far back to childhood influences, and that they steadily grow as the result of unfortunate ideational life.
>
> "It is hard sense to inquire, in particular, what a prison environment does to the incarcerated offender. As one of America's best known bank burglars once said to me with a knowing look, when I asked him what he and his kind think about while in prison: 'What the hell do you think we think of?' Persuaded to go further in explanation, he told further of the planning to do a better job next time, of the thoughts of forming comradeships for new crime, of scheming how to induct in secret ways younger fellows into the trade. In the light of this commonly known fact, the effect of the environment that society enforces upon an offender, with all the hours of empty-mindedness and poor companionship—which mean developing a mental life that makes for further criminality—should be a prime consideration in planning treatment under the law."

Dr. Healy would have us discover the special ideas that caused an individual to be an offender—and what type of person he is in the matter of handling his own ideas. Without going into any deeper psychological or psychiatric issues, he says, we can at once see the direct practical values of this method:

> "We no sooner penetrate the ideational life of the individual in our studies of how delinquent and criminal conduct is engendered than we are confronted by two main considerations: first, how these unfortunate ideas get into the mind; second, how the ideas are handled. At once we are involved in the discussion of nature versus nurture. The argument of a prominent judge that it must be nature, because the district where he grew up produced many criminals and he escaped being one, is hardly to the point. It savors of the old, simple-minded conflict concerning heredity as over against environment. Environment, if we include all the influences that make ideational life, is vastly more complex than the old protagonists of either theory allowed for. As a matter of fact, the environment of two children in the same family can not possibly be the same. Influences creep in from conditionings of which even the parents may not be aware. We have seen that actually in thousands of cases."

Attention must be paid also to the make-up of the individual, says Dr. Healy. In particular, he writes, the emotional life is of great import for consideration of what the individual does or what he is capable of doing in dealing with his own world of inner ideas. The same idea, he says, may give rise to different impulses in different persons. Dr. Healy remarks that there is no legal provision for dealing with many dangerous individuals who can be recognized as such before they commit serious offenses, and recites the instance of the unfortunate who, despite his evident abnormality, received no care that might have saved him, and ended his career in the electric chair. Dr. Healy concludes:

> "It is true that the criminal law has been built up out of the wisest experience of the ages, and that to a moderate degree it does fulfil its purpose. As a matter of findings, however, what is done by way of combating delinquency and crime is immensely chaotic and represents anything but an orderly, a planful, or a shrewd advance upon delinquency and crime as an enemy of society.
>
> "Research of any practical kind demonstrates very quickly that a vast deal of crime and delinquency is due to our utter lack, here in America, of sensible organization for treatment of the offender. There is lack of coordination and cooperation. There is lack of the study of the outcomes of what is prescribed under the law, lack of understanding of different types of individuals, lack of discrimination between different types of criminalistic motives and backgrounds, and above all lack of understanding of the deeper mental factors in crime."

But no, comments the New York *Sun*. "Upon reexamination, Dr. Healy's advice seems remote and impalpable."

> "As in many other articles attacking the penal system, one looks in vain for any mention of the human will. Persons of good behavior have it, persons who manage to stay out of prison exercise it, but offenders against the law are puppets of environment. The gunman acts, in Dr. Healy's opinion, because of the suggestions of his companions or because of what he reads in the newspapers. The gunman acts, in fact, because of what he wills to do or wills to have. It must comfort an organism so simple to know that there are Dr. Healys busily at work trying to establish a law of irresponsibility of criminals."

THE SEEKERS

By John Masefield

FRIENDS and loves we have none, nor wealth nor blest abode.
But the hope, the burning hope, and the road, the lonely road.
Not for us are content, and quiet, and peace of mind,
For we go seeking cities that we shall never find.
There is no solace on earth for us—for such as we—
Who search for the hidden beauty that eyes may never see.
Only the road and the dawn, the sun, the wind, and the rain,
And the watch-fire under stars, and sleep, and the road again.
We seek the City of God, and the haunt where beauty dwells,
And we find the noisy mart and the sound of burial bells.
Never the Golden City, where the radiant people meet,
But the dolorous town where the mourners are going about the street.
We travel the dusty road till the light of the day is dim,
And the sunset shows us the spires away on the world's rim.
We travel from dawn to dusk, till the day is past and by,
Seeking the Holy City beyond the rim of the sky.
Friends and loves we have none, nor wealth, nor blest abode,
But the hope, the burning hope, and the road, the lonely road.

—From "Collected Works," by permission of the Macmillan Company (New York).

CURRENT • POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned

SOMETHING is suggested here that is usually left out of the Christmas season's contemplation of the Virgin. From *The Bookman* (New York):

PRAYER FOR A NEW MOTHER

BY DOROTHY PARKER

The things she knew, let her forget again—
The voices in the sky, the fear, the cold,
The gaping shepherds, and the queer old men
Piling their cumbrous gifts of foreign gold.

Let her have laughter with her little one;
Teach her the endless, timeless songs to sing;
Grant her her right to whisper to her son
The foolish names one dare not call a king.

Keep from her dreams the rumble of a crowd,
The smell of rough-cut wood, the trail of red,
The thick and chilly whiteness of the shroud
That wraps the strange new body of the dead.

Ah, let her go, kind Lord, where mothers go
And boast his pretty words and ways; and plan
The proud and happy years that they shall know
Together, when her son is grown a man.

MANY will thrill at the pagan spirit in this contribution to the January *Harper's*, at the same time feel it just as well not to ask the farmer, for he might say, "'Tain't so!"

HAY WAGON

BY WITTER BYNNER

On the road from Enfield, the other side of Lemster,
Or the other side of Newport, I can't remember which,
We saw ahead a hay wagon topped by a teamster
And a fellow with a hay fork walking near the ditch.

Even in the distance they bore an air about them
Brighter than New Hampshire air. Fire had begun
To tingle in their golden hair—just as if without them
It would have been a dark day without any sun.

And this was their difference from ordinary people—
They had left their shirts behind them, they were brown and living men
Who came with something in their eyes that doomed the village steeple.
New Hampshire, glory be to God, was Indian again.

THE Greeks had no love for the sea, tho they wove round it the myth of the love-goddess, which the poem below, taken from *The London Mercury*, repudiates:

THE LOVELESS SEA

BY THOMAS THORNELY

The deep that lieth under
Spake to the realms above—
"My works abound in wonder,
But yours are crowned with love.

"Trust not that ancient story,
Love rose not from the sea,
In heaven she sits in glory,
O'er earth she wanders free.

"But through my wastes of water
Her footsteps never stray,
Though seas run red with slaughter,
She chides not them that slay.

"I nursed life's rude beginnings,
On earth transformed they grow,
To count among their winnings
The Love I ne'er may know.

"There, even the tigress mother
Will die, her young to save;
Heaven's birds love one another;
Nought loves beneath the wave."

IN spite of the sea's confession of lovelessness, it inspires such as this in *The Gypsy* (Cincinnati):

THE MEMORY OF THE SEA

BY MARCIA JANE BABBITT

When in this desert land of hot-baked sands
The sun sinks low,
I close my eyes and dream of other lands
That I was wont to know.
Forgetting heat and wind and sand I drift—
Dreams come to me,
And once again I wander there alone,
Beside the sea.

Upon the blue horizon far away
The white sails gleam;
I see the shadow cast by circling gulls,
Pale sunbeams stream
Through fleecy clouds that fleck the heaven's blue—
Peace comes to me,
Wafted through roaring of the waves,
Up from the sea.

Though in some inward place I must abide,
This will I always know;
Ever the sun-kissed waters move and move
Restlessly to and fro;
And ever shall a lasting peace hold sway
Deep in the soul of me,
Never can winds, nor sands, nor suns erase
From memory, the sea.

NOT only those who love the horse, but any who count the joys of life greater than the pains, will like this from the London *Spectator:*

THE PIEBALD

BY WILL H. OGILVIE

The fires were red by the caravans;
The circus men stooped over their pans.
The piebald horse came up to nuzzle
Against my breast with his spotted muzzle.

His flank was rubbed by the waggon chain,
His shoulder raw where the weight had lain,
But he arched his neck to my greeting, proudly,
And nickered low while the men talked loudly.

We stood in the gloaming, he and I,
While the stars came out in the evening sky.
A lone owl hooted, a bat flew over,
The breath of the horse was sweet with clover.

I patted his neck and I stroked his ears;
His eyes were soft in the dusk like deer's;
The eyes of a horse can always hold me,
And this was the tale that his brown eyes told me.

Nothing to do with the dusty road
And a shoulder-gall and an aching load,
But a tale of triumph—a gallant story
Of glittering lights and a path of glory.

Of cantering circles around the ring
With a measured step to the music's swing;
Of cracking whips and of clownish wrangles
And a fairy rider in silk and spangles.

I know as he quivered a nostril wide
That he wished me to learn of his nights of pride
When, bitted back to his silver trapping,
He went in a tumult of cheers and clapping.

I forgot the shame of his shoulder-gall,
I heard the hoofs to the canvas call.
I saw him proud in the sawdust striding,
Glamour around him and Beauty riding.

Scribner's gives us another proof that between man's emotions and those of the lower animals there is no wide division:

AT THE FAIR

BY CHARLOTTE MISH

The grand stand is alive with eager faces,
Gay pennants wave, and happy voices shout;
And now, before the final thrilling races,
Two plain and humble work-horses come out.
They haul the cumbersome and heavy drag
That levels down the turf for races here,
And, as they pass the stand, some country wag
Begins to clap and whistle and to cheer.
The crowd is quick to join in the affair
And rocks the stand with tumult and applause!
The band strikes up a military air!
The two work-horses, startled, turn and pause,
And then they straighted and throw back their heads,
And pull their burden grandly to the tune,
And, prancing as the joyous clamor spreads,
They find their Moment over all too soon.
But they have had their Moment, anyway!
They have been fêted actors in the show!
And afterward, recalling this proud day,
They'll swagger, just a little, as they go.

MORE and more books are written about Greece as travel thitherward increases. Tho the country shows but a few scattered stones of its ancient splendors, there are enough to stir the imagination. *The Bookman* (New York) prints these:

TWO SONNETS FROM GREECE

BY ALICE MORGAN WRIGHT

Eleusis

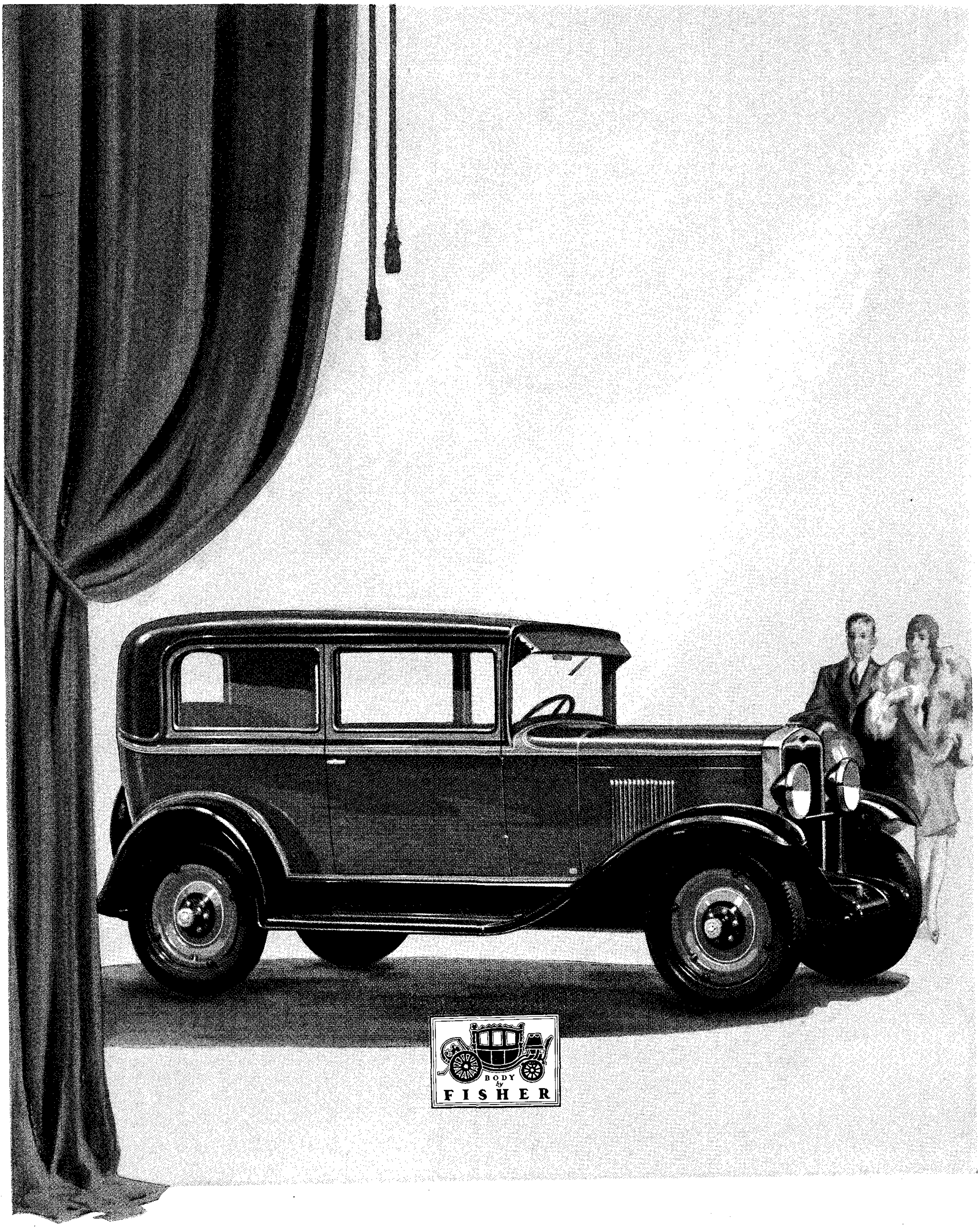
Time has swept bare as tide sweeps bare a shore
These stones that once upbore the ineffable rite,
The songs and torches of the sacred night
Throng to thy columned mysteries no more.
Persephone, lost child Demeter bore,
What swarthy god, what quenchless appetite
Still drags to death thy body's young delight?
What resurrection balances that score?

A baby goat heedless of bleatings suave,
White-hoofed amid the asphodel romps by,
The mysteries: corn springing from a grave,
Slaughter and birth, the unanswerable why:
That temple lifts its gabled roof god-high
And all the sky is its vast architrave.

Mycenæ

Remote in ruin on the Argive plain
Rise citadel and Cyclopean wall,
Reft is the gold of royal burial,
Sunshine and wind and loveliness remain.
Poppies against gray rock like a refrain
Divide in song the grasses lyrical,
Singing that life and love enough for all
Mankind here find a rapturous domain;

Yet none but shapes of horror here deploy,
Of outraged passionate young hearts aghast,
Of jealous fury and avenging hates,
Nor ever ceased the clangor of the gates
When that stern-hearted Agamemnon passed
Under the lions to the war with Troy.


BODY
by
FISHER

The Outstanding Chevrolet of Chevrolet History

A SIX IN THE PRICE RANGE OF THE FOUR!

for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET

An Outstanding Achievement

with Marvelous New Bodies by Fisher

You can approach the new Chevrolet with the viewpoint of one accustomed to cars of much higher price — it takes its place rightfully side by side with the world's finest automobiles.

Not only does its new six-cylinder valve-in-head engine offer greater speed, faster acceleration, remarkable smoothness and an economy averaging *better than twenty miles to the gallon;* not only does its full ball-bearing steering mechanism and new quiet four-wheel brakes assure remarkable ease of control; but these notable qualities of fine car performance are matched by the surpassing beauty and comfort of marvelous new bodies by Fisher!

Accepted the world over as the outstanding leaders in fine coachwork, Fisher designers have achieved in the new Chevrolet bodies new heights of style, luxury and value.

Low, sweeping lines, graceful contours and a smart silhouette combine to create an order of external beauty never before achieved in a low-priced automobile. The rich color schemes are new and more varied; details are executed with exacting care; while luxurious new appointments and upholstery provide an interior atmosphere of undeniable charm and good taste.

In fundamental construction, too, the new Fisher bodies are an expression of Fisher leadership. This is the same construction used on the world's finest and costliest cars. It combines selected hardwood and steel which is stronger and safer and which has a natural resilience that minimizes drumming and all objectionable body noises.

Other typical fine car body features are the adjustable driver's seat, easily moved forward or back; the full cushioned seat backs; the famous Fisher VV windshield; and the fine quality Ternstedt hardware.

These beautiful new cars are now on display at all Chevrolet dealers. We urge you to visit the dealer nearest you. For the more carefully you examine the new Chevrolet, the more clearly you will realize that it is an entirely new creation offering every element demanded in a fine automobile—that General Motors, Chevrolet and Fisher Body have here combined to produce a truly outstanding achievement.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

The ROADSTER . . .	$525
The PHAETON . . .	$525
The COUPE	$595
The SEDAN	$675
The Sport CABRIOLET . . .	$695

The COACH
Illustrated
$595
All Prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

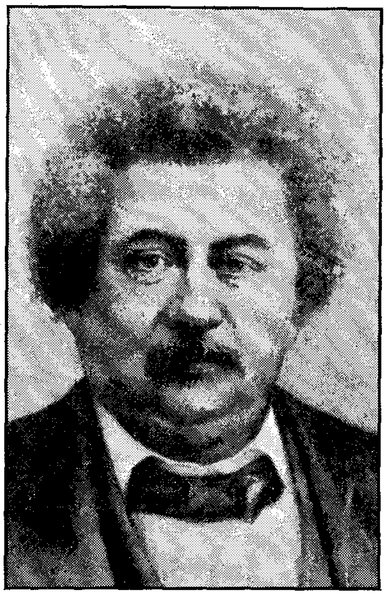
The Convertible LANDAU	$725
Sedan Delivery . . .	$595
Light Delivery Chassis . . .	$400
1½ Ton Chassis . . .	$545
1½ Ton Chassis with Cab . . .	$650

QUALITY AT LOW COST

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

DID DUMAS STEAL "THE THREE MUSKETEERS"?

LOUIS XIII WAS FURIOUS, and threw into prison the "notorious scribbler," who was to be, we are told, the original author of "The Three Musketeers." The monarch did not object to scandal as a rule. But when it concerned himself, as did this offending pamphlet, it was a different matter. But it was not Alexandre Dumas who thus atoned for an indiscretion, we learn from R. S. Fendrick, who writes, in a copyrighted Paris dispatch to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, that a hornets' nest has been stirred up by a movement at the real D'Artagnan's birthplace to give him a monument and credit Dumas, in the inscription, with having immortalized him. Literary critics are pointing to historic evidence that Dumas did not create D'Artagnan, but "lifted" him from a chronicle written in the Bastile a century and a half earlier by Gatien de Courtilz de Sandras, the "scribbler" who had offended Louis XIII. During the past few months, *The Public Ledger* tells us, scholars have found new evidence which points strongly to plagiarism by famous authors. Continuing, we read:


Illustrations by courtesy of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*

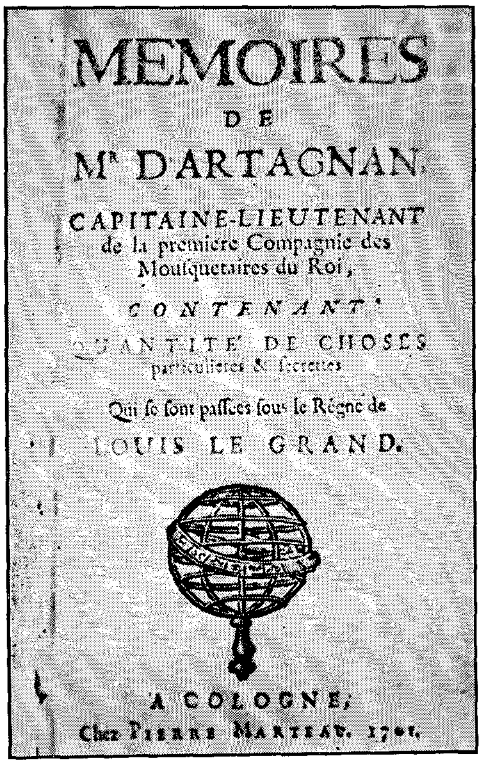
IS THIS TRUE, M. DUMAS?

Did you crib your immortal romance from the chronicle of "things particular and secret" whose title-page appears below?

> One of the most notable examples is Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," which closely follows "The Pilgrimage of Man," a story by Guileville, a Frenchman who lived three centuries before Bunyan. The two stories are very close in plot, characters, presentation and, often, in illustration.
>
> The legend of "Washington and the Cherry Tree," as told by Weems in his biography of the first President, is thought by many students to have been taken from an earlier book, "The Looking Glass for the Mind," believed to have been written by the Rev. Samuel Cooper, a Boston clergyman.
>
> Another story also thought to have been founded on a tale in "The Looking Glass for the Mind," is "Mary's Little Lamb," by Mrs. Sara Josepha Hale. In the older story the lamb belonged to Flora, but otherwise the two are very much alike.

Our readers will recall discussion of the cherry-tree and lamb questions in THE DIGEST some months ago. Of the revolt in France against new honor to Dumas, Mr. Fendrick tells us:

> Dumas simply rewrote and jazzed up, in about 1845, a book that Courtilz de Sandras had published in 1700. The proof of this is said to be overwhelming.
>
> The grave, clever and swashbuckling D'Artagnan actually lived in flesh and blood, altho the *mousquetaire* was not nearly so dashing as he has been painted. His right name was Charles de Batz-Castelmore, but he took his mother's name of D'Artagnan. His family, belonging to the lesser Gascon nobility, lived in the region between Pau and Toulouse, in the extreme southern part of France.


MEMOIRES

DE

M^r DARTAGNAN,

CAPITAINE-LIEUTENANT
de la premiere Compagnie des
Mouſquetaires du Roi,

CONTENANT

QUANTITE' DE CHOSES
particulieres & ſecretes

Qui ſe ſont paſſées ſous le Régne de
LOUIS LE GRAND.

A COLOGNE,
Chez PIERRE MARTEAU. 1701.

THE EGG FROM WHICH "THE THREE MUSKETEERS" WAS HATCHED

This quaint title-page is said to proclaim the source of Dumas's inspiration.

> D'Artagnan was born some time between 1610 and 1620. As a young man he went to Paris to seek his fortune, like many of the poor young nobles of the day, and eventually became a captain of musketeers, as shown by many documents in his own illiterate hand in the French War Ministry archives. Muskets were just then coming into military use, and two selected companies of gentlemen had been armed with them. The gentlemen detested them, as they made such nasty wounds, and kept them for their enemies. When they fought among themselves they continued to use rapiers. The muskets were so heavy that every musketeer had a valet to carry his weapon.
>
> D'Artagnan was intrusted with some confidential political missions and intrigues, altho the tale of how the Queen—Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII—secretly sent him to London to recover the diamonds she had given the Duke of Buckingham, her supposed lover, is a myth. He may also have been involved in some amorous adventures when he first arrived in Paris, but he finally married, settled down and became an ultra-respectable family man. He was killed at the siege of Maestricht on June 25, 1673, by a musket bullet through the throat.
>
> Being proud of their musketeer, the people of the Gers Department—the part of the former Province of Gascony where D'Artagnan was born—recently decided to erect a monument in his memory, and incidentally add a few lines of tribute on the statue to Dumas for immortalizing him.
>
> And then the storm of scandal broke. A number of distinguished literary investigators, who have been gumshoeing among Dumas's twenty-six dramas and 260 romances, rushed into the Paris newspapers with the disquieting reminder that Dumas had lifted the plot, the characters and virtually all the details of his smashing, gripping yarn from Courtilz de Sandras's book, "Memoirs of Monsieur d'Artagnan, Captain-Lieutenant of the First Company of the King's Musketeers, Containing a Quantity of Special and Secret Incidents That Happened During the Reign of Louis the Grand," published by Pierre Marteau at Cologne, Germany, in 1700 and 1701.
>
> It has often been alleged that Dumas and the dozen-odd "ghosts" who worked in his romance factory were notorious plagiarists, but the extent of this plagiarism is still unknown to-day. They stole much of the stuff from books printed several centuries ago, and now disappeared. Nevertheless, Dumas was a marvelous "rewrite" man, or, as the French say, a "cook" who could always add just the right sauce to his dish. They called his novel factory "the kitchen."
>
> "D'Artagnan really owes his glory to Courtilz de Sandras, and if there was any justice in this world the monument should be erected in memory of the latter," declared the critic Emile Henriot at the conclusion of a two-column article in the *Temps*, and other critics were even more forceful.
>
> This Gatien de Courtilz de Sandras was a curious figure. Born near Paris in 1644, he became an officer in Louis

No. 1. *Inside pictures of the General Motors Proving Ground*

THIS is the world's finest test track, made of concrete and banked high at the turns. Here cars can be run three times as many miles within a given period as was possible under the old method of test on public highways—and any speed can be maintained day or night.

T*he finest test track* for automobiles

THE Proving Ground occupies 1268 acres near Milford, Michigan, convenient to all General Motors' car divisions. It is a great "outdoor laboratory" where automobiles can be tested in a scientific manner under conditions that are exactly comparable. Specially constructed roads and hills duplicate every driving condition.

At the Proving Ground cars of different American and European makes are tested after they are put on the market, thereby enabling General Motors to know precisely how its products compare with others in their respective price classes.

Here also the General Motors car divisions test and prove their new models before they are offered to the public.

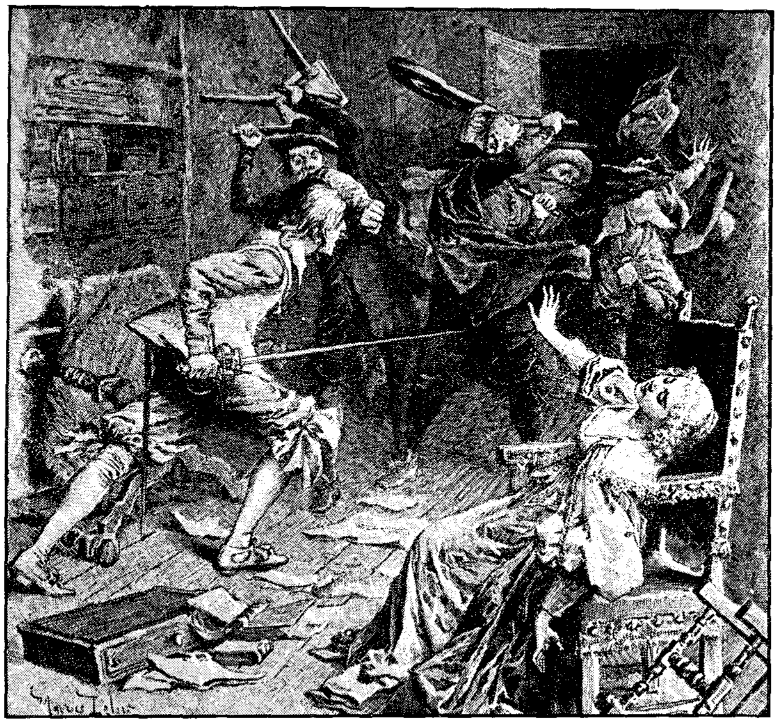
The tests involve speed, power, endurance, braking, riding comfort, handling ease, fuel, oil and tire consumption, body style—every phase of car construction and performance. And claims and opinions are reduced to *facts.*

A MOTION PICTURE showing the Proving Ground in actual operation may be borrowed in lengths of one, two or four reels, free of all charges except those of transportation. Write to Advertising Department, General Motors, Detroit.

CHEVROLET · PONTIAC · OLDSMOBILE · OAKLAND
BUICK · LASALLE · CADILLAC · *All with Body by Fisher*

FRIGIDAIRE—*The Automatic Refrigerator* · DELCO-LIGHT *Electric Plants* · GMAC *Plan of Credit Purchase*

XIII's body-guards, but he had a taste for writing the scandalous chronicles that were so widely read at that time, and abandoned his military career. Altho well informed about all the intrigues at the court, with a command of picturesque language, an eye for the colorful high lights, Courtilz de Sandras was careless about confirming all his facts, and never hesitated to add plenty of sauce to his tales. Altogether he wrote more than forty books about the King, his favorites and his Ministers, some of his character sketches being excellent.


MAKING IT LIVELY FOR THE CARDINAL'S AGENTS

An old woodcut showing D'Artagnan with his trusty sword rescuing Madame Bonacieux from his enemies.

The books were virtually all printed in Amsterdam and Cologne, from where they were smuggled into France by various means. Courtilz de Sandras was thrown into the Bastile three times for this scandalmongering, and during one of those times, for a period of three or four years, he was a fellow prisoner in the old castle with "The Man in the Iron Mask," but apparently never knew it. What a story he would have made out of the Mask! He actually wrote some of his best-known books in the Bastile, tho no one knows how he got the copy out. He finally died in Paris in 1712.

Courtilz de Sandras had actually known D'Artagnan, and in all probability had served under him, the writer tells us. Reading on:

He had heard the musketeer relate some of his exploits. Twenty-five years later, when the chronicler was lying in the Bastile, the idea came to him to write a book about the picturesque Gascon adventurer. In fact, he wrote three volumes, describing them as D'Artagnan's memoirs, as he specialized in fake memoirs.

"As it is not long since Monsieur d'Artagnan died, and there are several persons still alive who knew him, and were actually his friends, they, who deemed him worthy of their esteem, will certainly not be annoyed because I have gathered together here a number of incidents that I found among his papers after his death," Courtilz de Sandras declared in his preface. "To compose these memoirs I merely arranged them in any orderly way, and that is the only honor I deserve in publishing them. I added nothing of my own."

And in a special notice to the reader, the writer added:

"One will find in the first volume of this work some *amourettes* (amorous adventures) that will perhaps not be to the reader's taste. Wise persons like only serious things, but one must remember that love is a young man's heritage, and these *amourettes* could not be suppress without altering the truth. When Monsieur d'Artagnan was a bit older he corrected this weakness."

Courtilz de Sandras, who cynically exprest the same pious respect for the truth in all his prefaces, thereupon plunged into a tale that does him much credit as a romantic writer. It does not have all the verve and animation that Dumas put into the story when he rewrote it 145 years later. Dumas jazzed it up, added more color and dialog, and lifted some high lights from the chronicler's other books—the story of Milady being branded on the back with a fleur-de-lis came from Courtilz de Sandras's "Memoires du Comte de Rochefort"—but the plot, the characters, the principal incidents are the same.

Just how much of the original "Memoirs of Monsieur d'Artagnan" is truth and how much fiction will probably never be known. The book is certainly not a memoir, as D'Artagnan could barely write, and probably left no papers. The chronicler undoubtedly composed it, but based it on some facts. The other two volumes seem to be unknown to collectors.

In this "Memoir," which can still be occasionally found in old Paris bookshops for two or three dollars, Courtilz de Sandras has D'Artagnan tell the same story of his departure from his Gascon home that Dumas told a bit more brilliantly so many years later.

"My parents were so poor," he explains, "that they could only give me an old nag, and ten ecus in my pocket, to make the voyage to Paris. But tho they were unable to give me much money, they made up for it with their good advice. They urged me to take care that I never show any cowardice, as I should never be able to live it down. They showed me that the reputation of a man of war, the profession I was going to embrace, was as delicate as that of a woman's, for the slightest weakness would always be held against me."

And then the chronicler leads his hero into his most famous adventures. D'Artagnan, who is about sixteen, picks a fight with a man who had mocked him in a tavern near Orleans, but a gang jumps on him and clubs him to the floor. He is robbed of his ecus, his horse and his letter of introduction to Monsieur de Treville, the Gascon friend of his family who had become influential at Paris, and is finally thrown into the town jail for two months.

He finally arrives at Paris, cleans himself up and goes to the antechamber of Monsieur de Treville, which he found full of musketeers speaking his own Gascon dialect.

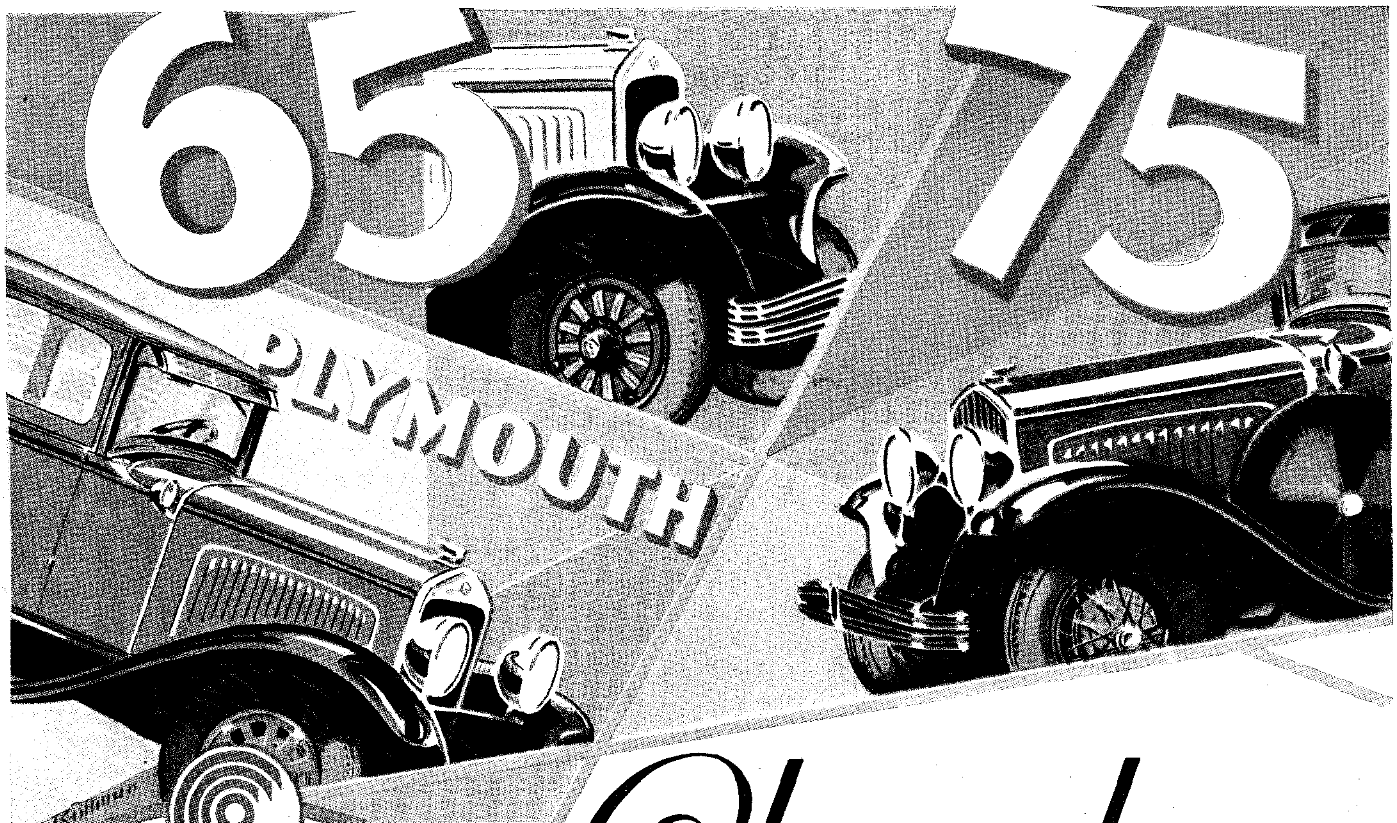
"The one I spoke to was called Porthos," he explains, "and had lived only two or three leagues from my father's house. He had two boon friends in the company, one called Athos and the other Aramis."

It is the same story as "The Three Musketeers," except that Dumas dragged in the Duke of Buckingham and Anne of Austria, and D'Artagnan's voyages to England revolve around their alleged liaison, whereas Courtilz de Sandras merely hints at the nature of his mission to London.

As the result of the exposure of Dumas's plagiarism, the good people of Gascony can not agree to whom they should give credit on their monument for immortalizing their hero. Courtilz de Sandras was undoubtedly his original biographer, if one can call his work a biography, but Dumas really put him on the map.

A STORY THAT MADE GOOD MEAT FOR "DOUG"

And the trail of Hollywood is all over this group of the principal characters.



Chrysler

THE ASSOCIATION of sterling worth with Chrysler products in the public mind is no mere coincidence. Distinguished from the first by charm of line, roadability, ease of handling, ruggedness, perennial up-to-dateness of appearance, the Chrysler line has thoroughly earned this universal measure of respect.

The international service of Commercial Credit Companies—whose deferred payment plan is approved throughout the world by the Chrysler Corporation—sustains Chrysler prestige in this all-important field.

Commercial Credit Companies offer purchasers of Chrysler products the advantages of this most convenient and attractive deferred payment plan—a plan assuring every feature of protection that vast resources and long commercial banking experience can provide.

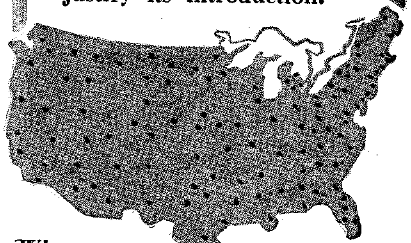
Ask any Chrysler dealer or the nearest Commercial Credit office for details.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT Plans

COMMERCIAL CREDIT deferred payment plans cover every sound field of instalment marketing. Automobiles, boats, machinery of all kinds, equipment in general, refrigerating units, heating plants, electrical appliances, store and office fixtures—more than a score of such broad classifications, including thousands of individual products, fall within their scope.

¶ Through the purchase of receivables in general—open accounts, notes, acceptances—Commercial Credit Companies provide manufacturers and jobbers alike, with ample working funds at all times.

¶ Commercial Credit Service operates internationally. It blankets the North American continent through a chain of nearly four hundred offices and representatives. It reaches out to Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and South America and is being extended to every market of the world where conditions justify its introduction.



COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANIES

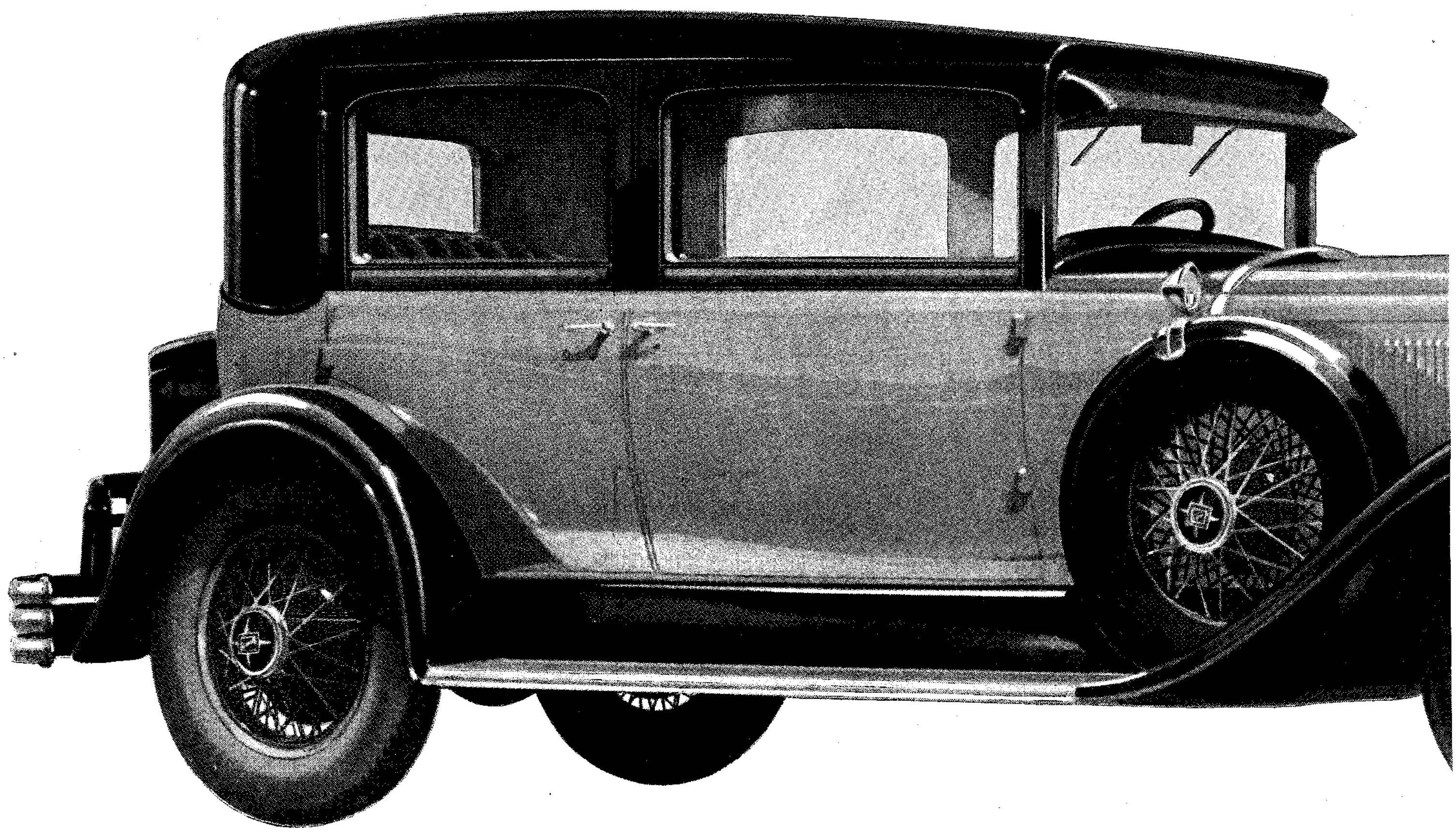
COMMERCIAL BANKERS

Cash Capital and Surplus $32,500,000

COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY	Baltimore
COMMERCIAL CREDIT CORPORATION	New York
COMMERCIAL CREDIT TRUST	Chicago
COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY, Inc.	New Orleans
COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY	San Francisco
KEMSLEY, MILLBOURN & CO., Ltd.	New York
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	Baltimore

Wherever you are — Whatever you make, sell, or buy — Investigate Commercial Credit Service

Revolutionary Performance- ------unfailing Reliability plu



Style unsurpassed in motor car history

There was a re-birth of style—a thrilling re-creation of motor car beauty—when the new Buick swept into the market. . . . And with the new mode—a mode of graceful contours instead of plain straight lines—of gently rounded side and hood panels representing the most costly steel paneling work employed on any automobile in the world—there was also born a new order of performance.

All America knows that is true! All America—either driving this epic new Buick or watching it sweep triumphantly past on avenue or highway—realizes that here, indeed, are elements of performance so new and revolutionary as to eclipse all previous standards of fine motoring.

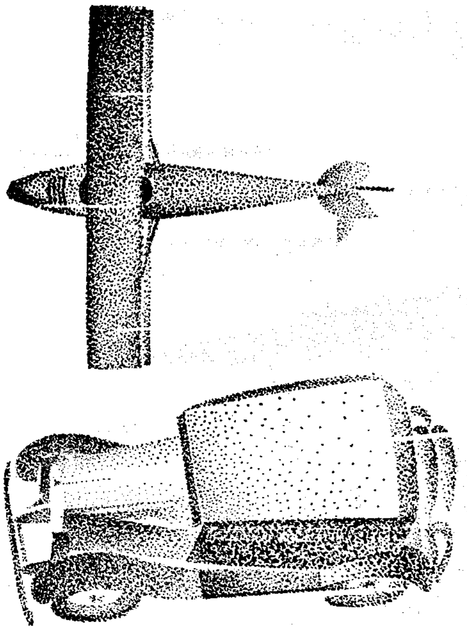
Dynamic new power . . . dazzling getaway . . . breathtaking swiftness—plus that unfailing reliability for which Buick is world-famous—have combined with the beauty of Buick's Masterpiece Bodies by Fisher to win the greatest ovation ever accorded any fine car.

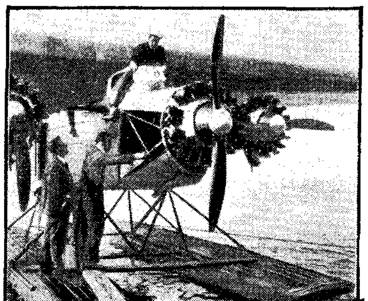
Decide now to make a thorough test of today's Buick. Decide to do as more than 130,000 motorists have done during the past five months. *Decide to make Buick your car!*

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT
BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

BUICK

Buick

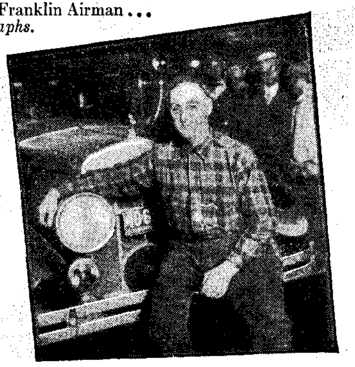




Like Lindbergh, Amelia Earhart chose Mobiloil to fly across the Atlantic.

Gerry Bouwer drove a Mobiloil-lubricated Chrysler from Cape Town, S. A., to London and back without a hitch . . . *Rand Daily Mail Copyright.*

NO "OIL DRAG" HERE! Cannon Ball Baker cut 10 hours from the coast-to-coast-and-return record with a Mobiloil-lubricated Franklin Airman . . . *Commercial Photographs.*



"High Compression"

but do you keep it? [*Oil's part in conserving power*]

"High compression" was built into your engine to give you an increase in horsepower for greater speed and quicker acceleration.

But you may easily sacrifice this advantage if you use an oil that is too light in body, or low in quality.

Such oils lack the rich oily character needed to hold back the push of powerful expanding gases in high-compression engines. For every bit of force that is lost by gases tearing through the oil film, there is a corresponding loss in the power and pick-up of your car.

It may seem to you from this that the heavier the oil you use the better compression you get.

Not so! . . . The fallacy there, is this: only a slight excess heaviness in an oil will cause the pistons to slow up. What you may gain in better compression with too-heavy an oil, you more than lose in "oil drag."

In studying your make of car, the Gargoyle Mobiloil engineers balanced a dozen fine engineering points like this against each other before they specified the grade of Mobiloil best suited to your needs.

Mobiloil lubrication means a great deal more than lubrication with the highest quality oil obtainable. It assures also a *balanced* lubrication based on a scientific study of the engine involved. Nothing is neglected.

You are always sure with Mobiloil.

Make this chart your guide

It shows the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil for certain prominent cars. If your car is not listed below, see complete Mobiloil Chart at your Mobiloil dealer's.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F. (freezing) to 0° F. (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, Model T, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1928		1927		1926		1925	
	Engine		Engine		Engine		Engine	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Auburn, 6-66	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
" 8-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Special Six	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....	....	....
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler, 4-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Imperial 80	BB	Arc.	A	A	A	A	....	....
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant	A	Arc.	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Flint	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Ford, Model A	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Model T	....	....	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	Arc.	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Gardner, 8-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" *other models*	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Lincoln	BB	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Marmon, 8-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" *other models*	BB	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland *all models*	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige *all models*	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Peerless 90, 70, 72	BB	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pontiac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Reo *all models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4-cyl.	....	....	....	....	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
" " 6-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.

Fair retail price—30¢ a quart—from bulk, except "B" and "BB" which are 35¢ a quart. (Prices higher in Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States.)

The World's Quality Oil

Mobiloil

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil

Look for the red
Gargoyle trade-mark
on the Mobiloil container

THE UNSEEN EYES THAT PROTECT TRAVELERS

NO ONE SAW THE THIEVES. They were "invisible" as they committed their robbery with men and women sitting all around them in the Pullman speeding through the night. The first warning was a muffled, wailing scream, a distorted cry for help heard by the porter. It came from behind the closed door of the stateroom occupied by three business men who had boarded the Illinois Central's crack New Orleans train at Chicago. The flier had stopt at Champaign, Illinois, and engines were being changed, relates Sherman Gwinn in *The American Magazine*. The alarmed porter hurried through his car to the sleeper behind. He touched a tall, quietly drest man on the shoulder. "Somethin' terrible's happened, Chief," he gasped. "A man's groanin' in the stateroom."

By courtesy of *The American Magazine*

CONSULTING THE ROAD'S CROOK-CATCHER

Chief Keliher (in plain clothes, above) learned his trade as a frontier sheriff in the Wild West.

"All aboard!" came the conductor's shout outside.

"Tell him to hold the train," snapt the tall man to the porter, we read. And an instant later Timothy T. Keliher, chief special agent of the Illinois Central, was trying the knob of the stateroom door, which, unlocked, swung open. There sat the three business men, bound hand and foot, gagged, and helpless. The contents of their handbags were strewn over the floor. Keliher, who is head of the Illinois Central's special service, which guards its thousands of miles of track, its equipment, its goods and the lives of its passengers, released the men. As he did so he remembered that, as he stood on the station platform in Chicago before the train left, he had seen the men board the train. He also remembered that shortly after that he had seen three other men board the car ahead, where they, too, had a stateroom. These were younger men, drest too showily for traveling men. One of them, distinguished by heavy-rimmed spectacles, carried a large yellow suit-case. "Ever see them before?" Keliher had asked the porter. The porter had not. "Look like card sharps," the agent had said; "keep your eye on them." Keliher remembered all this as he undid the three men's bonds of picture-wire, secured with professional ingenuity. The three, in mingled rage and alarm, sputtered out their story, which Mr. Gwinn passes on to us in these words:

> Three men, they said, had suddenly entered the stateroom, thrust revolvers under their noses, and threatened instant death to the one who made an outcry. The intruders had gagged and bound them, looted the baggage, and had escaped before they even had recovered from their surprize.
>
> "What were they after?" demanded the tall man.
>
> "We are diamond merchants," answered one of the victims. "We had $437,000 worth of diamonds in these bags. They got everything except about $100,000 worth I happened to have in my brief case."
>
> "When did it happen?" came the next question.
>
> "Less than twenty minutes ago," was the reply. "They probably left the train when it stopt at this station."
>
> At this statement, the porter edged through the doorway. His mouth hung open and his eyes stared. "Chief, suh," he said, addressing the tall investigator, "I's been close by this do' for an hour an' I's seen nobody go in or out. I'd swear to that, suh. Nobody opened that do'."
>
> "The porter is right," broke in a passenger. "I've been less than ten yards away in my seat ever since dinner. I saw nobody enter or leave the stateroom."
>
> One by one the other passengers were examined. A woman had been reading so close to the stateroom door that she could have reached out and touched it. A second woman had been facing it two seats away. The manager of an insurance company had sat near by. Not one of these, not one person in the entire car, had seen anybody go in or out of the stateroom since the merchants themselves had returned to it, following dinner! No trainman had seen three men leave the train!
>
> This was the positive and unanimous testimony of reputable, disinterested witnesses.
>
> The three merchants reiterated their story, exhibited the deep red marks left by the tightly bound wire on their wrists; but I doubt if a person present believed them, save the tall quiet man whom the porter addrest as "Chief."
>
> After a whispered word to a trainman and a nod toward the merchants, Keliher darted into the forward sleeper and flung open the door of the stateroom occupied by the three who had followed the business men onto the train. The room was empty. The yellow suitcase sat in a corner, empty. A discarded coat and hat lay on a seat. Beneath a seat he found a wooden spool that once had been wound with picture wire, and a pair of heavy shell-rimmed spectacles.
>
> Not more than ten minutes had elapsed since the porter's alarm; but when the Chief stept from the train to the station platform two men reported to him, special agents ready for duty. A third was summoned by a word over the nearest 'phone.
>
> One of the agents, familiar with the town, went to a telephone to call every garage with cars to hire. A second, familiar with the surrounding country, sent out telephonic alarms which put local police, State highway police, and sheriffs on guard at every road and crossroad. The telegraph stuttered the alarm to outlying agents, sent it on back to Chicago. The train was searched, and the disappearance of the three robbers explained. They had opened a door on the side away from the station, slid down an embankment, and vanished into the rainy night.
>
> All of this delayed the train only fifteen minutes. The merchants were hustled off, and the train went on. The red light of its last sleeper was still in sight when an agent reported to Keliher the first definite traces of the fugitives! They had hired a taxicab which had taken the road to Kankakee. Nineteen miles north on this road, drenched by the rain, waited Sheriff Charles Curtis, of Paxton, and a deputy. The deputy stood in the middle of the road with a red lantern. The sheriff, at the side, had a shotgun loaded with buckshot.
>
> A speeding automobile lurched into sight, and the deputy waved his lantern to stop. On came the car, increasing its speed. As the deputy jumped to keep from being run down, the sheriff let go with both barrels of his gun, aiming at the tires. The car swerved, crashed, and three men piled out, leaving a dazed and frightened taxi-driver behind. The three men plunged into a corn field and were lost, temporarily. But about them, during the next hour or two, formed an ever-narrowing circle of grim men.

On the New Orleans train next afternoon passengers who bought newspapers read what was to them an astonishing story, the account tells us, continuing:

The three bandits of the night before had been captured in a barn, the missing diamonds recovered, and the men had confessed. They had entered the stateroom, just as the merchants had said, and as boldly they had left it. No attempt had been made to evade the eyes of passengers or porter, because furtiveness would have aroused instant suspicion. They had expected to be seen!

"What made you discount the evidence of the five people?" I asked Chief Keliher.

"The thorough way in which the merchants had been bound," he explained. "They could not possibly have tied themselves up in that fashion."

"But didn't it seem equally impossible," I argued, "for the story of the merchants to be true?"

"In the light of what the onlookers in the car said, yes; in the light of the established fact of the wire bonds, no," answered the chief. "The case simply proves, what has been proved time and time again, that actually we see little of what is happening around us.

"Here were three men who, as far as their actions outside the stateroom were concerned, did nothing unusual. Had they been noisy, or whispering, or sneaking, undoubtedly they would have drawn attention. As it was, they were veiled behind the ordinary."

"Tim" Keliher was reared and trained in the Old West during its wild and woolly days, we learn as we proceed:

His boyhood was spent in North Platte, when that Nebraska city of to-day was a sprawling frontier village. After reading law for two years, and serving in an abstract and land office for several more, he was elected sheriff of Lincoln County, and charged with ridding it of horse thieves and cattle rustlers. He held the job for eight years, and how well he handled it is attested by what followed.

The Union Pacific, driving its virgin lines westward to the coast through bandit-infested country that was in sections little better than desert, persuaded Keliher to become its special agent at Cheyenne. For months the railroad had been harassed by robberies, which apparently began nowhere and ended nowhere. Valuable materials given into its care for shipment simply vanished.

With a few months Keliher had not only uncovered the robber band, but had broken it up. It had its center right within the railroad's own organization. Four of the leaders went to the penitentiary, ten of them paid fines and spent time in the county jail, and twenty-four trainmen lost their jobs. That ended the robberies.

But the Union Pacific had a still tougher job on its hands. Its Wyoming Division, through Wilcox, Medicine Bow, Rawlins, Tipton, Wilkins, and Green River, penetrated one of the worst bandit districts in the world. Here were Jackson's Hole and the infamous "Hole in the Wall," bloody rendezvous of cutthroats, highwaymen, cattle rustlers, and killers.

The valley known as the "Hole in the Wall" was a natural fortification. Desperadoes from all parts of the West had congregated here and in the wild, rough mountain country about, defiant of all law. For their supplies and diversion, they robbed stages, dynamited banks, and held up railroad trains for a hundred and more miles around. When pursued, they took to their retreats in the mountains, barricaded themselves, and shot to kill.

Into this country ir 1902 with orders to "stop train robberies," the Union Pacific sent Keliher. "Take what men you want and what equipment you want " his chief instructed him.

Immediately, Keliher formed a posse of ten rangers, a posse still remembered in the West. Three of its members—Joe La Fors, Pat Lawson, and Tom Meggeson—were probably the best trailers in the United States at that day. The others—Jeff Carr, High Davis, Si Funk, Bill McCarty, Tom Cooper, Tipton Bill, and Zeb Camp—were dead shots with either revolver or rifle. For that matter, every man of the posse was a dead shot, tried under fire.

The posse was equipped with fast, tough horses. A special car was built for their transportation from one part of the railroad to another, and this car under emergency call was given right of way over any train on the road. Headquarters were established at Cheyenne. Within thirty minutes after a hold-up, Keliher had it so arranged that his posse could be under way to any point. The men slept and ate in the car, and their mounts were stabled in it when on the road. Additionally, on every Union Pacific passenger train was placed an armed guard.

The posse and the guards and the coming of the telephone to those parts ended train robbing in Wyoming, without the death of a man or the firing of a single shot! Keliher and the men he had assembled had reputations. No outlaw wanted that crew on his trail. The result was that the lawless elements promptly took to their heels, and kept to them. There wasn't another train robbery on that part of the Union Pacific for twenty years!

In 1910, after eight years of exploits with the Union Pacific, Mr. Keliher went with the Illinois Central. Last year this road, says Mr. Gwinn, did a $145,000,000 freight business, and the total of freight claims charged to robbery was less than $19,000. For this the special service was largely responsible. Chief Keliher told his interviewer of the diamond robbery first. From that he jumped to sugar, and one of the most cleverly maneuvered robberies of recent years. Reading on:

During the war, when sugar was under restriction to conserve its supply, a box-car loaded with eight hundred sacks of it was shipped from Chicago to Denver. The car, one of a long train, arrived in Denver three days later with its seals intact, its waybills in perfect order, and with every outward sign that the sugar was inside. Yet when opened the car was empty!

"Those fellows at Chicago have simply made a mistake," said Denver. "Somebody has billed us with an empty."

"It was loaded," returned Chicago. "The records here are exact. Car numbers and everything agree."

A special agent at Denver made a second investigation. It only confirmed Denver's original contention of an error, for on the floor of the empty car was a tiny heap of snow. This snow had drifted into the car through a knothole in the roof, and, while there had been snow in Chicago there had been none in Denver. Manifestly, the car must have been empty at the time of the snow; the cold weather had kept this bit of evidence intact.

Again, in Chicago, Chief Keliher checked up. The official records of the Weather Bureau showed that the snowfall had indeed been limited to the Chicago area. The snow had begun to fall at about nine o'clock and had ceased falling two hours later on the night of the departure of the Denver freight from the Chicago yards. Yet, as positively, the official records of the railroad showed the car had been loaded with eight hundred sacks of sugar. The loading had taken place prior to the snowfall.

Here were two sets of facts, one of which seemed to contradict the other. And the two, if accepted, as they had to be, in turn could only indicate that a robbery almost impossible to execute had occurred, between the time of loading and the termination of the snowfall. During this period, the car had been under the constant surveillance of yard workers. Surrounded by the tracks of the yards, it had been beyond the approach of automobile trucks—and only by truck could such a quantity of sugar have been moved.

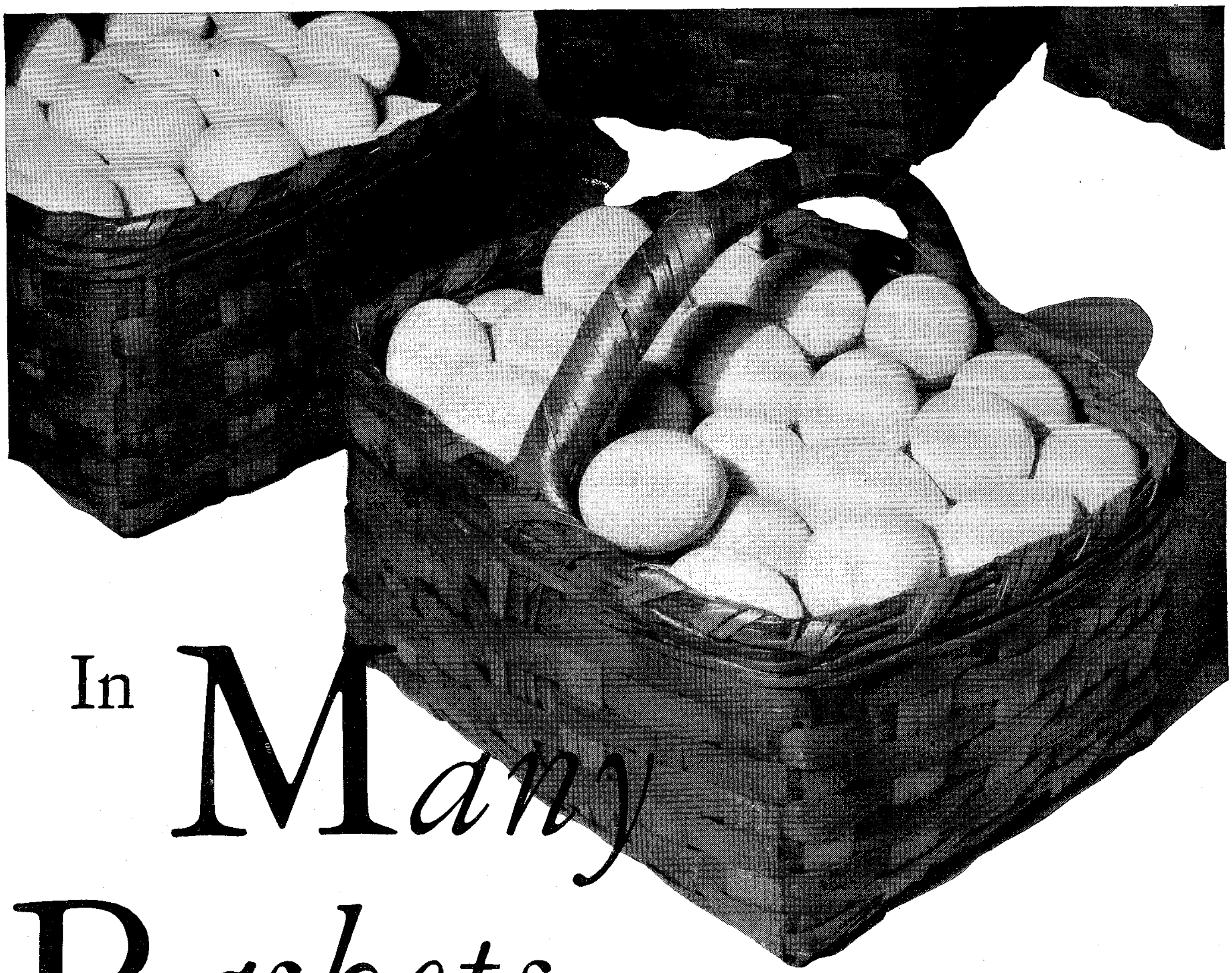
"You can't get away from a positive fact," is a saying of Chief Keliher. The sugar had been stolen; it must have been hauled away in trucks. He reasoned, therefore, that, since the trucks had been unable to get to the sugar car, the sugar car had been taken to the trucks. The accident of the snow, and the clue it had left on the car floor, set the approximate time of the robbery. He began to question employees who had been on duty at about that time, and not only solved the mystery but broke up at its outset a plot for wholesale robbery.

Taking advantage of a man shortage, due to the war, a number of picked thieves had been inserted into the railroad organization. These men were trained to their jobs as railroad workers, and so, as employees, did not attract suspicion. It was their duty to "spot" cars which contained valuable freight that could easily be disposed of by the band leaders without suspicion. For example, sugar has no identifying mark, and at the time was in acute demand.

One of these "inside" thieves had spotted the sugar car, and, at an opportune moment, had removed from the car its carding and substituted for it an "empty" card designation. One of the yard crews, coming upon the "empty," had shifted it back to the loading platform, where it supposedly belonged. And at the loading platform the trucks of the thieves were waiting. The sacks of sugar were unloaded in the night, after which the original card was replaced, and the car again sealed with the manipulated seals. Later, cursing somebody's oversight, a shifting crew had discovered this car billed for Denver, and had moved it to its position in the Denver train.

"Had it not been for the knothole in the car roof, which gave us our starting clue," said Chief Keliher, "those thieves might have robbed us for months without detection. Under their system, we had no means of detecting the robbery until the car, days later, had reached its destination. And there we had no clue to tell where the robbery had taken place—it might have occurred anywhere along the line where the freight had stopt, or where the car had been sidetracked."

The forged waybill and bill of lading were for a time, the Chief told me, worked successfully by the modern robber. But a new method of waybilling freight stopt this.



In Many Baskets

Business is poor in Clinkertown, but booming in Detroit. . . . It's quiet in the coal fields, but not in Omaha. The Middle West is prosperous. Out on the Coast they're doing well. The East is buying, the Lake Cities hum . . . the Mississippi lands are coming back.

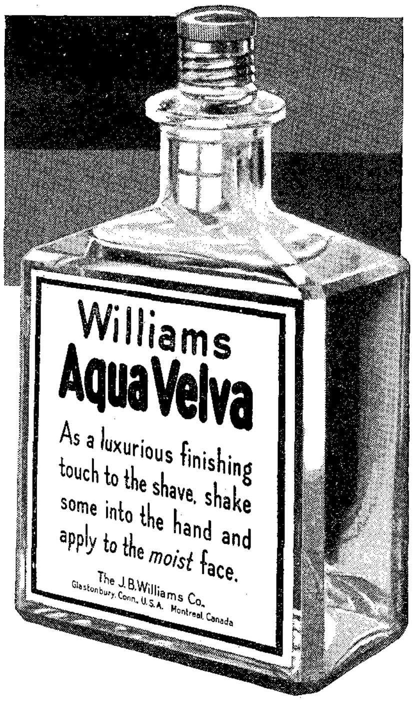
So it goes. In this incredibly vast industrial democracy which is America, the tides of prosperity rise sectionally and sectionally fall. In one place, economic and natural forces combine to impede the processes of business. In another, perhaps thousands of miles away, the most intense activity prevails.

It is an understanding of this fact which has led the life insurance companies of this country to invest $16,000,000,000 in useful enterprises scattered over every state of the Union. It is this circumstance that lies back of the tremendous development of national markets, the rise of nationally organized industries and products. The most astute minds in American business have perceived in diversification of markets the best solution to the problem of continued security and well-being.

The success of this policy is everywhere apparent. The foremost industrial names in this country are those that are equally familiar north, south, east and west . . . names that have outgrown local markets and local limitations . . . names that have acquired uncomputable prestige through strong and consistent national advertising. Nothing short of a country-wide disaster can affect such names. Their well-being is founded on the whole nation.

N. W. Ayer & Son *Advertising Headquarters* PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO


Williams
Aqua Velva
As a luxurious finishing touch to the shave, shake some into the hand and apply to the *moist* face.
The J. B. Williams Co.
Glastonbury, Conn. U.S.A. Montreal, Canada

Use it for a month

—then never without it!

AQUA VELVA

for After-Shaving

For thirty mornings, finish your shave with Aqua Velva. After that, you'll never be without it. And you'll rank it high among your best habits.

Aqua Velva will start your day with a livening tingle. Then, all day long, it will give you a sure sense of fine face care.

It tends to tiny nicks and cuts, seen and unseen; makes facial tissues firm; closes pores; prevents chapping; protects from indoor dryness, outdoor weather; conserves the natural moisture that means a live and buoyant skin.

Blended by the makers of Williams Shaving Cream, Aqua Velva *keeps* the skin all day as the super mild, super moist Williams lather *leaves* it, flexible and *Fit!*

Try it for a month, you men of all ages to whom good appearance is a sensible duty and face comfort a reasonable requirement.

5-oz. bottle 50 cents at all dealers.
Or a Free Trial Size by addressing:

Dept. D19, The J. B. Williams Co.,
Glastonbury, Conn., and Montreal, Can.

Williams
Aqua Velva
For use after shaving

SOLVING SOME PROBLEMS OF THE TALKIES

SSS! Sump! Sss! Sump! Sss! Sump! The suck and thump of the pump, driving oxygen into the diving bell of a man 400 feet below the surface of the sea, came distinctly to the audience. Whereupon Mrs. Talkie Patron turned to Mr. Talkie Patron and exclaimed in an undertone: "Aren't these talkies wonderful! Just listen to that pump. You can tell it's a real one."

But it was not, Harry Goldberg lets us know in a copyrighted article in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. The sound of the pump in the film, "Submarine," he writes, was actually the sound of a peculiar exhaust of breath from the mouth of Bradley Barker, a New Yorker who specializes in imitating for sound pictures noises which can not be obtained by recording the actual sounds.

That is one problem of the talkies and sound pictures. For, we read, many real sounds, such as the roar of a train or a bombardment, can not be recorded properly. They become confused roars and screeches. So they must be imitated in a lower key.

Another problem is censorship. What can be done to fill the gap, to cover the discrepancy, when the censors in one State order the deletion of a portion of film and dialog which have been passed elsewhere? This article discusses the present practical solution. Mr. Goldberg first tells us what we really hear when the silent drama ceases to be silent, thus:

At the plant of the Victor Talking Machine Company in Camden, New Jersey, where silent pictures are made vocal with speech and other atmospheric disturbances, it has been found that many real sounds do not reflect reality when projected through the screen.

If everything else fails, Barker is called into service and he imitates successfully the noise desired. Cameras were set up to photograph the roar of an express-train, and after several fast trains were "shot" and the noises developed, it was discovered that the locomotive and cars had yielded nothing but a meaningless blast. Experimenting produced what was needed from a resined string drawn across a drum.

A camera was set up at Frankford Arsenal in Philadelphia to imprison the pulsating rattle of a machine-gun, but the real voice of a rapid-fire gun was too slow to create the illusion of reality. A riveter was put into action and recorded perfectly. The whistle of a hurricane was needed and no wind machine would imitate its intense howl. One of the Victor percussion experts rigged a bellows to a series of siren whistles, and now they can obtain any degree of wind by the speed of the bellows' crank handle.

In attempting to get the very voice of big guns a camera crew went to Aberdeen, the government proving-grounds, to photograph the thunder. When recording on a disk the needle jumped several grooves as the result of the concussion, and this was abandoned. Proper manipulation gave a good imitation of the sound on the screen.

The synchronized sound or talking-picture has begun a revolution in the making of motion-picture entertainment. It is a common opinion in film circles that within a few years the silent picture will be obsolete, and that the drama of the future will be able to convey to the spectator a more vivid and intense picture of the emotions than has been possible in the average silent picture.

Most of the sound pictures, and this includes many with talking sequences, which have reached a wide public, have had sound effects added after the silent film was completed.

Where human speech is considered desirable it is now being recorded simultaneously with the action. But it is believed by experts that many types of sounds and the synchronized music will continue to be added to the silent prints in laboratories like the Victor plant.

The heart of all these recording and reproducing systems is the photoelectric cell. Voice or sound translated into electric impulses through a microphone acts upon a photoelectric cell, which records these variations in light upon film. To reproduce, the process is reversed, and the variations of light and shadow upon a film are changed by the cell into electric energy, which is easily converted into the waves of sound.

There are three principal systems: Movietone, in which shadows of varying density are caught upon the sound track of the film; Photone, in which the sound vibrations are represented by lines like a cross-section of hills and valleys, and Vitaphone, which is a large phonograph record synchronized to move with the speed of the film.

Here Mr. Goldberg describes what happens to a talkie film when excisions are ordered by a censorship. We learn:

Vitaphone records are sixteen inches in diameter and may be played about twenty times before being discarded. In using synchronized film there is not much difficulty with the eliminations ordered by the various censorships. When the condemned frames are clipt out the synchronized music or sound goes with it. The melody may break off in the middle of a chord, but there is no alternative if the censor is to be obeyed.

Censorship of pictures made vocal by synchronized records presents a difficult problem. The synchronization was added from a marked point on the record. If lengths of film are removed and the ends spliced, there will be confusion between the film and the sound. This makes it necessary to replace, to the fraction of an inch, the amount of footage removed.

In "Submarine" there is a scene in which Jack Holt is gazing at a score of ladies' garters held by Ralph Graves. The title in racy vernacular read:

"When you see this trade-mark on a dame, lay off. She's mine," and there was a close-up of the garters. The man revamping the film filled in the space with a longer close-up of the garters until the censor approved a substitute title, "They're not for your eyes."

Often it is not possible to make additions, also censorship rules change with the views of the several State boards, so that blank film is occasionally used to fill in a vacancy. On some synchronized prints the appearance of blank space may stir your imagination to guess what has been deleted.

As the work is being done now, some producing companies making "talkies"

Where else in all the world?

Celery. Oranges. Corn. Lettuce. Grapefruit. Narcissus. Tobacco. Lemons. Cotton. Watermelons. Sugar-cane. Rye. Strawberries. Oats. Tangerines. Turnips. Turpentine. Fish. Building stone. Tung oil. Radishes. Grapes. Spinach. Avocado pears. Phosphates. Tomatoes. Cauliflower. Resin. Potatoes. Chickens. Peppers. Coquina. Hogs. Bananas. Alfalfa. Onions. Lumber. Cucumbers. Beets. Beans. Persimmons. Oysters. Honey. Peas. Kumquats.

WHERE else in all the world but Florida can you ride all day in an automobile and see a different crop or product at every turn of the road?

What would you like to do? Grow things? Florida's land is exceptionally fertile. Contained within its borders are year-round sun, life-giving phosphates, and abundant water. And Florida is near the great markets of the North and East.

Trade? Florida has unexcelled inland waterways, 5000 miles of paved highways, ample rail facilities, and seven great seaports. It is the logical link to Central and South America, and to the West Indies.

Manufacture? Jacksonville has power rates among the lowest in the country. Friendly and intelligent labor, healthy, and interested in the job. Fewer working days lost than in any other large industrial city.

Railroads, ocean and inland water routes, and highways focus on Jacksonville. The city has a model airport. Hundreds of industries, including branches of many of the nation's leading business firms, are located here to serve the great Southeast—said by economists to be the most rapidly developing section of the country.

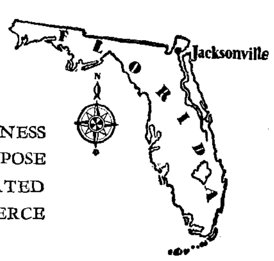
The city's expansion has been steady and continuous. Water-borne commerce for the past year showed an increase of 476.2 per cent in value over 1920; population, 58.3 per cent; telephones, 71.2 per cent; and building construction, 271.4 per cent.

It is one of Florida's charms that her sources of wealth are also sources of beauty . . . colorful citrus groves, fragrant fields, and flower-lined waterways

Any region as diverse as this will prosper. Any person who comes and helps develop this region will prosper.

For those who want to aid in the building of a city, and share in its opportunities, there is a welcome in Jacksonville. Happiness and health are considered important here. Come this winter for a visit. You may follow the example of thousands of others—and stay for a lifetime of health and prosperity. For further information address Believers in Jacksonville, P. O. Box 318, Jacksonville, Fla.

Believers in Jacksonville



AN ASSOCIATION OF REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS MEN INCORPORATED FOR THE SINGLE PURPOSE OF COMMUNITY ADVERTISING, AFFILIATED WITH JACKSONVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

It's not all work and no play in

DALLAS

WHEN THE work-day tasks are done, long hours of healthful sunshine are left to be enjoyed the year-round in Dallas' delightful Southern latitude. Workers, managers, office boys, kiddies and flaming youth . . . there's inexpensive, energy-renewing recreation for all.

Four means F O R E in Dallas. A short drive by motor—20 minutes at most—then a long sweet drive down a fairway of velvet green. Summer or winter . . . twelve wonderful months of golf and 17 sporty courses to play on; 4 municipal courses, one of which is exclusive for boys and girls . . . and they will match the sportiest and best kept of the finest clubs; 8 public courses and 5 exclusive country clubs, magnificently equipped for social and recreational diversion.

Two hundred and seventy-five miles of paved streets and hundreds of miles of paved motor highways into the open country; 50 beautiful parks of more than 4,000 acres . . . a hundred tennis courts and three great municipal swimming pools . . . scores of splendidly equipped playgrounds for kiddies.

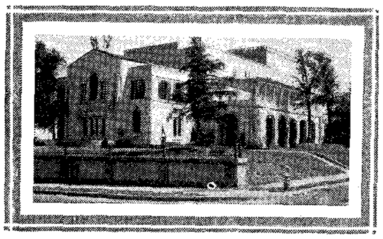
One of America's outstanding public school systems . . . 45 elementary and 7 high schools. More than 300 churches of all denominations. Baylor Medical College, and a great university—Southern Methodist—whose athletic teams rank among the country's finest. *Ask the Army!*

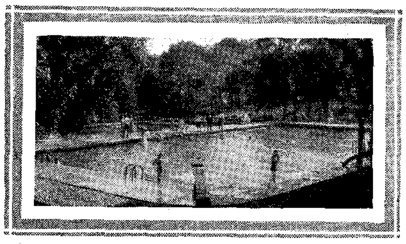
A state Fair which annually draws more than a million visitors from the Great Southwest. A Little Theatre group which has won the Belasco cup in Broadway competition three successive years! A splendid Woman's Club in its own building.

And *clean!* No smoke no soot, no furnaces to fire, no grime. Dallas has unlimited supplies of low-priced natural gas and electric power, and uses them almost exclusively for industrial and household purposes. Public buildings and homes in their bright array of natural colors present a striking contrast to the drab, smoke-stained appearance of many other great commercial centers, less fortunate than Dallas.

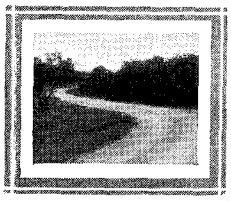
Dallas is not only the financial, commercial and industrial center of a great empire of 12 million people, but it is likewise the amusement, recreational and social center.

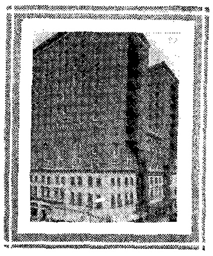
There are other interesting facts about Dallas that you should know. We have prepared a booklet entitled "DALLAS an Ideal City in Which to Live." We will gladly mail it on request.

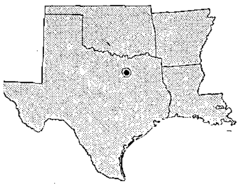




Left: The $120,000 home of Dallas Little Theatre.
Below: One of the many park swimming pools.





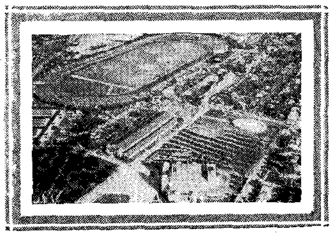


Upper left: One of the many paved highways out to the open country.
Above: The Dallas Athletic Club Building.

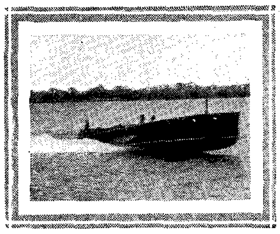
Industrial Dallas, Inc.
1140 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Dallas

Dallas

Industrial and Distribution Center of
the Southwest—Twelve Million People
—Six Billion Dollar Market ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆



Air view of Texas State Fair grounds at Dallas—the largest in America—Attendance from 750,000 to over a million annually.



Speed boat on Lake Dallas—immense new lake for water supply—10 miles long—65 miles around—average almost two miles in width.

prefer them with synchronized records instead of film. We read, continuing:

The print is photographed with sound and then the sound track is transferred to a disk. Such a transfer in the making of a recent film disclosed some of the tough things happening to directors using the new art.

A cane is dropt, and as the microphone is hidden near enough to the speaker to get a clear record of his voice, it also picks up and magnifies any other sounds. The fallen cane booms like a cannon. In the same picture a man is pouring prussic acid from a small vial into a glass, and when the film was screened it roared like the falls of Niagara.

As the picture unfolds on the screen an expert sits in a windowed room at the end of the auditorium. A cone-speaker is near him. The articulate portion of the film is brought to him by the cone. His fingers are working an amplifier which increases or reduces the sound. Having studied the original reproduction of sound from the film, he makes up his mind what changes must be made for the final imprisonment of the sound on a record.

The fall of the cane and the dropping of the acid are tuned way down. A hook-up with the photo-electric cell carries the vibrations to a needle scoring the sounds on the "wax." This is the same process as making electrically recorded phonograph records. A few minutes later the wax impression is reproduced and the expert listens to his modulations to see if the record is ready for final approval.

In the testing of sounds for effects it is not necessary to make records or expose film in order to determine whether the device is a success. The sounds are picked up by a microphone run through a radio set, and when heard on a radio speaker give a close approximation to what it will be when used with a motion-picture.

Costs of making sound pictures are very nigh at present because of the necessary experimenting, and because not 10 per cent. of the nation's theaters are wired.

In making synchronized pictures one has to be very careful that the sounds have significance. Attempts were made to corral the noise of crowds. Nearly all football mobs recorded with unreality. There was a large volume of noise, but there was no character to the sound. So far there is no good collection of sound in the Victor library denoting the emotions of crowds.

Most of the various noises used in pictures are invented by the trap-players and percussion musicians. And as the traps are like children's toys, these men are liable to go too far in adding sound effects to films. One tried to add the sound of shuffling feet to a jazz band in a café, and it recorded as a horrible surface noise instead of the effect of many couples dancing.

The addition of music will apparently remain a separate art. The retakes, cutting, etc., in the production of a final film make it inadvisable to attempt synchronizing music on the spot. The price of synchronization is from $15,000 to $20,000 a picture, which does not include the fee claimed by the owners of the patents on the recording and reproducing instruments, whose fee runs up around six figures on each job.

In selecting musical talent the best is none too good. The minimum union scale is $200 weekly for thirty-three hours. Players of brass instruments are not permitted to work overtime, but the strings often add half as much again to their minimum earnings.

Infinite patience is required to add music to a silent film. If the writer of the score is in New York, he begins by viewing the picture to get its emotional slant. Then he roughly times the main sequences. After this a score is written and rehearsed with a second-rate orchestra to see if it follows the picture closely.

After corrections are made the Victor orchestra goes into action. The music is played as the picture is screened and the director begins to cut four bars one place, add three at another, change tempo and work in the desired effects. When this seems perfect the camera starts again and the recording on the "wax" begins. A few minutes later the "wax" yields its vibrations and the supervisors learn whether that reel is a success.

The reels are cut so that they do not overrun the records, which have a maximum of twelve minutes' playing time. The average time for synchronization in a laboratory is twenty hours, and the period is much longer if the job is difficult.

Many people have been made restless by the sound pictures they have heard. Played too loudly, some of the present synchronized scores annoy the nerves, and shrewd showmen are tuning down the music and stepping up the dialog. It is probable that in the future many sound pictures will be more silent than the silent drama.

All silent pictures are played to the accompaniment of an orchestra or organ, but you hear and see many films which began with an overture, swing into dialog with no music between the conversation, and then end in a short musical finale.

What may be expected is a great development in the drama of effects—explosions, machinery, mobs, storms, and the thousand sounds of the audible world—which bring a more intense conviction that the screen audience is witnessing not a shadow, but the very substance of reality.

It is interesting to see just what movie and talkie plays actually look like on paper. Here is a bit of a scenario without dialog presented for our consideration by Mr. Goldberg:

Interior Deborah's Living-room
D-39

Medium Shot—Deborah is pacing nervously, when she hears the bell. Feeling that it must be the reporter or Marlay, she smiles triumphantly, crosses to the door quickly and opens it, revealing Philip, who stands swaying in the doorway.

D-40

Close Shot—Of Deborah and Philip as they face each other through the doorway. Deborah can hardly believe her eyes as she sees him. She looks at him—unbelieving—stands dazed—unable to say anything for a moment. Philip makes a little gesture with his hand, saying: "Well, here I am!" Deborah gazes at him wide-eyed—speaks his name in a sort of hush: "Philip!" Philip, quite satisfied with the impression his entrance has made on her, smiles, and with a little bow of his head, indicates: "May I come in?" Deborah moves closer to him as she draws him into the room. She is eager now, joyous. Philip's steps are a bit unsteady.

D-41

Medium Shot—Deborah brings Philip down near her desk, talking happily—now almost beside herself with joy at seei

"HEALTH"
is written between the lines of a typical
HAMBURG-AMERICAN MENU

Dinner
Assorted Hors d'œuvre
Russian Caviar Patties Cardinal
Soups
Soup Montebello Cream of Chicken Vanderbilt
Consommé Milanaise
Fish
Boiled Brook Trout, Truffle Butter
Fried Flounder, Mixed Salad Fillet of Merlan Orly
Roasts and Poultry
Grenadin Talleyrand Chicken Dumplings Alexandra
Prime Rib of Beef, Yorkshire Pudding Sweetbreads Dreux
Baked Calf's Tongue with Fresh Spinach
Pheasant with Winecrout, Cream Sauce
Larded Breast of Turkey, Cranberry Sauce
Grill (15 minutes)
Fillet Mignon Mutton Chops Loin of Pork
Lamb Kidneys with Bacon
Ready Dishes
Loin of Beef Wellington, Madeira Sauce
Vegetables and Potatoes
Artichokes, Sauce Mousseline Peas French Style Spinach
Creamed Morels New String Beans Rice
Fried, Mashed, Snow, Baked, and French Fried Potatoes
Soufflé, Cherry, and Boiled Potatoes
Compote and Salad
Apricots Plums in Vinegar
Lettuce Escarole Salad
Dessert
Apple Beignets, Chaudeau Sauce Ice Cup Jaffa
Biscuit Tortoni Nut Chocolate Ice Cream Pastry
Cheese
Edam Roquefort Chester
Fruit Mocha
On Board S. S. "Deutschland"
Sunday, September 9, 1928.

GOOD food is no small matter aboard Hamburg-American liners. The choicest viands prepared by the most expert chefs, served by experienced stewards in tastefully decorated salons, combine to make every meal an anticipated occasion when going "Across the Atlantic".

PLEASURE CRUISES

To the West Indies
S. S. RELIANCE
From New York
Jan. 24 — 27 days
Feb. 23 — 27 days Mar. 27 — 16 days

To Northern Wonderlands
S. S. RELIANCE
From New York
June 29 — 36 days to Iceland, Spitzbergen, Norway and the North Cape.
Rates $800 up include return passage to New York

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
39 Broadway, New York
209 Tremont St., Boston, 177 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, 262 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, 574 Market St., San Francisco, Citizens' Nat'l Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, 812 Olive St., St. Louis, 614 St. James St., W. Montreal, 274 Main St., Winnipeg, Adams Bldg., Edmonton. *Or local Steamship and Tourist Agents.*

Forhan's
TRADE MARK
FOR THE GUMS
BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH IT

Though smiles reveal glistening teeth

NOBODY'S IMMUNE*

*Pyorrhea, Ignoring Teeth and Attacking Gums, Takes 4 out of 5 As Its Victims

EVERY time you brush your teeth, brush gums vigorously with the dentifrice specifically made for the purpose—Forhan's for the gums. For only proper care of the gums will preserve teeth and safeguard health against the attack of dread Pyorrhea.

Nobody's immune from this disease of neglect, which, if allowed to pursue its course unmolested, ravages health and beauty. And 4 persons out of 5 after forty and thousands younger pay heavy toll to this dread foe.

See your dentist at least once every six months, and start using Forhan's regularly, morning and night.

Results Will Delight You

After using this dentifrice for a few days you will notice a distinct improvement in the health and appearance of your gums. They will be firmer, healthier and more youthful. As you know, Pyorrhea and other dread diseases seldom attack healthy gums.

In addition, your teeth will be cleaner and whiter. For without the use of harsh abrasives Forhan's cleans teeth and protects them from acids which cause decay.

Get a tube of Forhan's from your druggist today. Two sizes—35c and 60c. Start using it every morning and every night. Teach your children this habit. They will thank you in later years for it is health insurance. Forhan Company, New York.

Forhan's for the Gums is far more than an ordinary toothpaste. It is the formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S. It is compounded with Forhan's Pyorrhea Liquid used by dentists everywhere. You will find this dentifrice especially effective as a gum massage if the directions that come with each tube are followed closely. It's good for the teeth. It's good for the gums.

Forhan's

FOR THE GUMS

YOUR TEETH ARE ONLY AS HEALTHY AS YOUR GUMS

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

him again—crooning over him like a mother over her child. She takes his hat, starts to help him out of his coat—and, as she is pulling the coat off, Philip says with a little smile, still a bit out of breath:

Title 17—"Celebrating an early funeral! Going to snuff out, Marlay said!"

And here is a bit of a talkie, as it looks when it leaves its author's hands:

SEQUENCE "D"

(*A shadow appears at door, and a knock is heard. Deborah rises—goes to door—opens it.*)

Philip—Enters. (*Very drunk and rocking on his heels.*)

Deborah—Philip!

Philip—Who says I can't climb a flight of stairs, eh? (*Paroxysm of coughing racks him.*)

Deborah—Philip! (*closes door*).

Philip (*throws down hat and stick. Takes off coat*)—Surprised—see—me—sweetheart—eh?

Deborah—Philip!

Philip (*throws coat over chair*)—You look fine—a splendid woman, Deborah, in this light—ha-ha! Well, come—nothing to say?

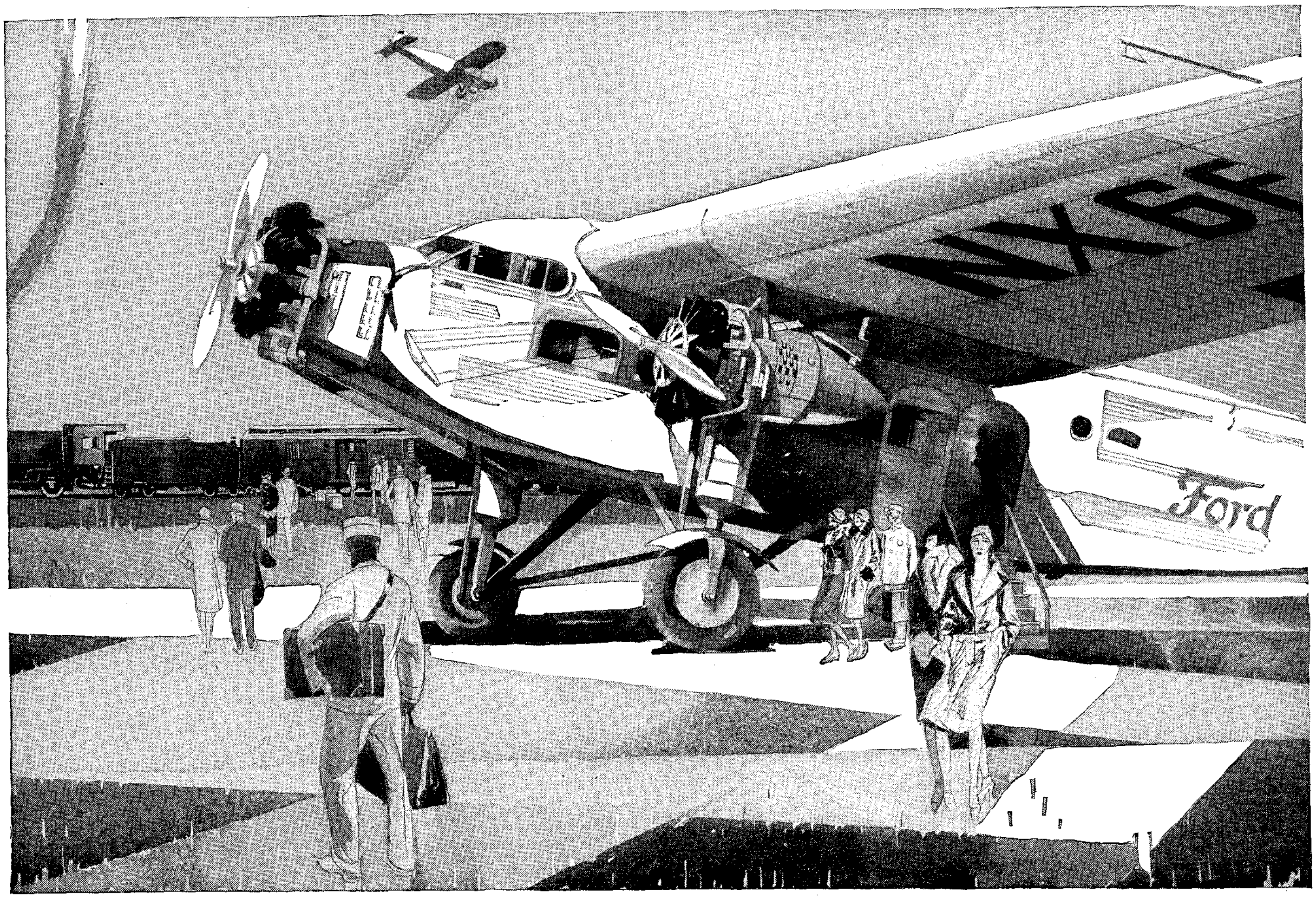
Deborah—Philip. You're drunk!

Philip—Celebrating an early funeral. "You're going to die," says he—snuff out—

HUNTING THE FABULOUS TREASURE OF THE WORLD'S LOST GOLD

THE embattled stenographers fired the shot heard round the United States Treasury Department. It was a metaphorical shot, but there was real gold in its smoke, and profit for the Government, Boyden Sparkes tells us in *The Elks Magazine*. He is writing of vast supplies of gold lost in one way or another, supplies which, he tells us, have been estimated as being worth $10,000,000,000. Who got it? he inquires. The stenographers and other office-workers who fired that profitable volley were employed in such offices as those of J. P. Morgan and Otto Kahn in New York's financial district, near the refinery of the United States Assay office. They complained vehemently that the fumes from the smoke stack of that establishment where gold worth $600,000,000 is refined every year were carrying choking breath into near-by offices. As a result of the row, Mr. Sparkes continues, "the attention of the government authorities was brought to the fact that considerable dust was settling on the roofs and walls of the near-by buildings, dust which it was suspected might contain metals that had escaped from the refinery building suspended in the gases." Reading on:

Porters with brooms were sent to sweep a measured area of one of the flat roofs in the vicinity. Then the sweepings were assayed, and the discovery was made that a sufficient amount of gold and silver to maintain a family in comfort was leaking out of the refinery through the smoke-stack. As a result an electrical treatment



On Colonel Lindbergh's recommendation, an order has already been placed for ten all-metal tri-motored Ford planes

The Iron Horse grows wings

COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH *has been appointed Consulting Aeronautical Engineer to the Pennsylvania Railroad. He will choose the types of aeroplanes to be used, select the air routes, and pass on the qualifications of all air-pilots appointed.*

A rail-and-air passenger service from New York, Philadelphia and other cities to St. Paul and Minneapolis was inaugurated September 1st. This was brought about through participation of the Pennsylvania Railroad with the Northwest Airways, Inc., and the Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc.

Active preparation for launching a 48-hour coast-to-coast passenger service by rail and air has been effected by the Pennsylvania Railroad through its part in the formation of the Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc.

IN these developments of rail-and-air travel, the Pennsylvania is giving primary attention to maximum safety and comfort.

The planes on order will be all-metal and tri-motored; each motor of 400 horse power. "Intensive tests show that the planes fly efficiently on two motors and can be sustained in the air by one." Veteran pilots will be in charge. Special provisions will be made for getting the latest weather reports. There will be emergency landing fields at frequent intervals along the carefully prepared routes.

Comfort is not forgotten. On the 48-hour coast-to-coast flight, the passenger from New York, Philadelphia or other eastern cities, will travel overnight to Columbus on The American, one of the Pennsylvania's de luxe trains.

Next morning after breakfast he takes an easy-chair in a twelve-passenger plane. There will be a pause for lunch at St. Louis; a second stop—and chance to stretch legs — at Kansas City. Another few hours of flight and he takes an evening Santa Fe train at Dodge City, Kansas.

Next morning, at Las Vegas, New Mexico, he boards another big plane. He glides down to Los Angeles, late that afternoon, approximately 48 hours after he left New York.

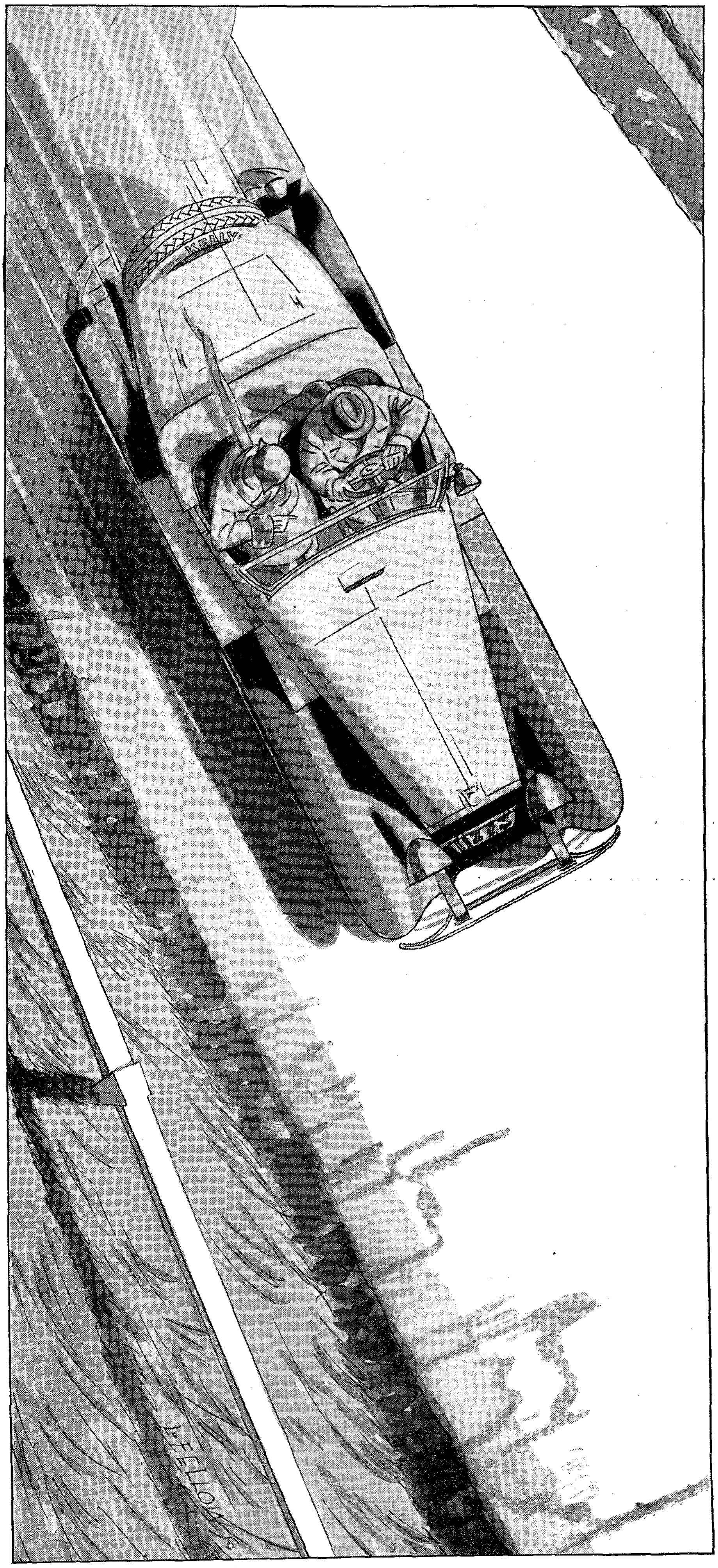
• • •

In view of these varied developments, friends of the Pennsylvania will recall the words of George B. Roberts, former president of this railroad, when he said, thirty-six years ago:

"The moment that this Company forgets that its duty is to be at the head of the list of the carrying companies in the United States, and ceases to have the ambition to become the first in the world, that moment do I wish to pass from its management."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Carries more passengers, hauls more freight than any other railroad in America



"Better slow down, George; you're doing close to sixty, and there are some mean looking ditches along here. If one of your tires should blow——!"

"I guess you're right, Harriet; I'll ease her down. But don't worry about tires—mine are all Kelly-Springfields."

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

was devised that extracts from the gases all the suspended particles of metal and drops them into a collection chamber. During the last four years the recoveries from this curious treasure box have averaged about 5,000 pounds a year of a compound that assays about 250 ounces of pure gold a ton. The money value of the substances thus recovered is about $11,000 a year. Does it seem a lot? The gases from which it is recovered escape from a refining operation that cleans more gold every year than is produced annually in all the world.

Turning from this specific incident, Mr. Sparkes tells us more of the "biggest gold-mine." The precious metal which has been lost lies in all sorts of places—in sunken ships and in tombs. Much is lost, also, through the wearing down of coins in handling. Continuing:

In all the world the total of gold for financial uses, including bullion in storage, as well as money in circulation, is an amount that may be exprest as eight billions of dollars' worth; yet this is less than half of the gold that has been mined, according to competent statisticians, since Columbus discovered America. They say that the total of gold produced from the world's mines in that time would be worth, according to existing values, eighteen billion dollars. That leaves ten billion dollars' worth of gold to be accounted for. What became of it? Who has it?

The truth about much of this unaccounted-for treasure is that it has become, through a myriad of processes, a part of a reservoir of wealth that financiers know is the world's biggest gold-mine. A shift in values, a sharp reduction in the amount produced by the mines of the world over a period of years, would certainly bring some of this lost gold back into service as money. It would come from many strange places. In this country it would reach the assay offices on its way to the mint in the form of sacred church vessels, old and blackened jewelry, ancient coins of governments that have ceased to exist.

A few weeks ago I asked an official of the New York Assay Office if they received many old coins in the course of a day's work there; and if many persons came in to have their great-grandmother's ear-rings melted down for the gold that is in them.

"The truth is," he told me, "that a great many of our customers deliver gold to us in a form which they themselves have given it by melting it down. A pawn-broker, for example, will extract the precious stone from out-moded settings, melt these down for their gold, and then sell that gold to us. Because it is the policy of the government to cast gold into coin free of all charge, what they get from us is the market price of their gold. But it is rare indeed that they ask for gold coin in return. They are quite content to get the same kind of green paper money that is passed out to you at your bank when you present a check.

"Some of the gold that comes to us has been melted down by thieves to disguise it beyond the possibility of identification by its true owners. But that is not our business, either. If you were to bring us a chest of pirate treasure drenched with the blood of the victims from whom it was stolen,

DO YOU OUT-SMOKE A CONFERENCE?

WITH SPUD'S COOL SMOKE YOU CAN!

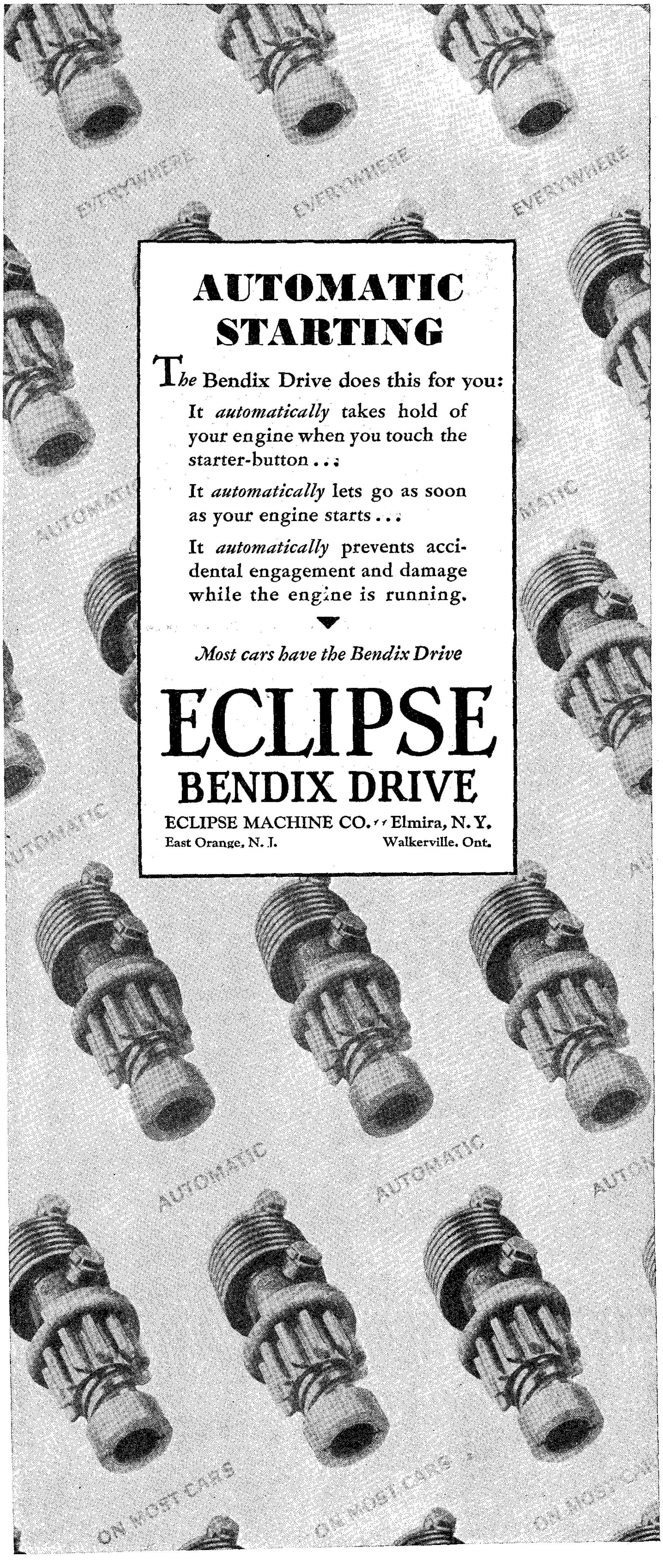
Can you out-smoke a late conference? Or does it out-smoke you? Give Spud a try where other cigarettes have disappointed! Try Spud...when problem after problem means cigarette after cigarette. A Spud throat and tongue are still moist-cool and comfortable when the last decision is reached . . . a Spud head, clear as a bell. Because Spud's laboratory-proved cooling effect (16% cooler) heightens the enjoyment of its full tobacco flavor. Spud is the new freedom in old fashioned tobacco enjoyment. At better stands, 20 for 20c. The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.

SMOKE 16% COOLER by TEST

JUDGE SPUD...Not by first puff...but by first pack. Surprise of first puff soon forgotten...continued coolness heightens enjoyment of the full tobacco flavor.

HOW the coolness of Spud smoke was proved scientifically, and what "Smoke 16% Cooler by Test" means to you, are told in this little book, sent gladly on request.

MENTHOL-COOLED SPUD CIGARETTES



AUTOMATIC STARTING

The Bendix Drive does this for you:

It *automatically* takes hold of your engine when you touch the starter-button . . .

It *automatically* lets go as soon as your engine starts . . .

It *automatically* prevents accidental engagement and damage while the engine is running.

Most cars have the Bendix Drive

ECLIPSE
BENDIX DRIVE

ECLIPSE MACHINE CO. Elmira, N. Y.
East Orange, N. J. Walkerville, Ont.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

you would not be bothered with impertinent questions. Your name, your address, that would be all; and if you wish to buy gold for any purpose, we will sell you as much as you wish, giving you a dollar's worth of gold for every dollar."

Sometimes, tho, the Government does act a bit snooty about gold that is offered to it. A few months ago there arrived in New York, aboard a German liner, twenty crimson casks that contained gold bars worth $5,000,000. Each bar was stamped with the imprint of the existing government of Russia. The heavy casks were transported from the ship to the vaults of two of the big New York banks, in armored automobiles under a formidable guard of men, equipped as for battle. Ordinarily such a shipment would have been taken first to the Assay Office so that the purity of its contents could be established; but this time there was no such step.

Presently Wall Street was ablaze with gossip about that gold. Russian bonds, pledges of the old régime of the Czar, who was murdered at Ekaterinburg, leaped upward in value, becoming something more than mere sheets of parchment paper. From France there came a stream of cabled orders to New York brokers to buy Russian bonds "at the market." All because the Soviet Government had shipped gold to the United States. Russian rentes, that had been quoted at $5 for each 1,000 ruble certificate (worth at one time $500), gained $3 in value within a week. Repudiated by the existing government in Russia these bonds represent so many broken promises.

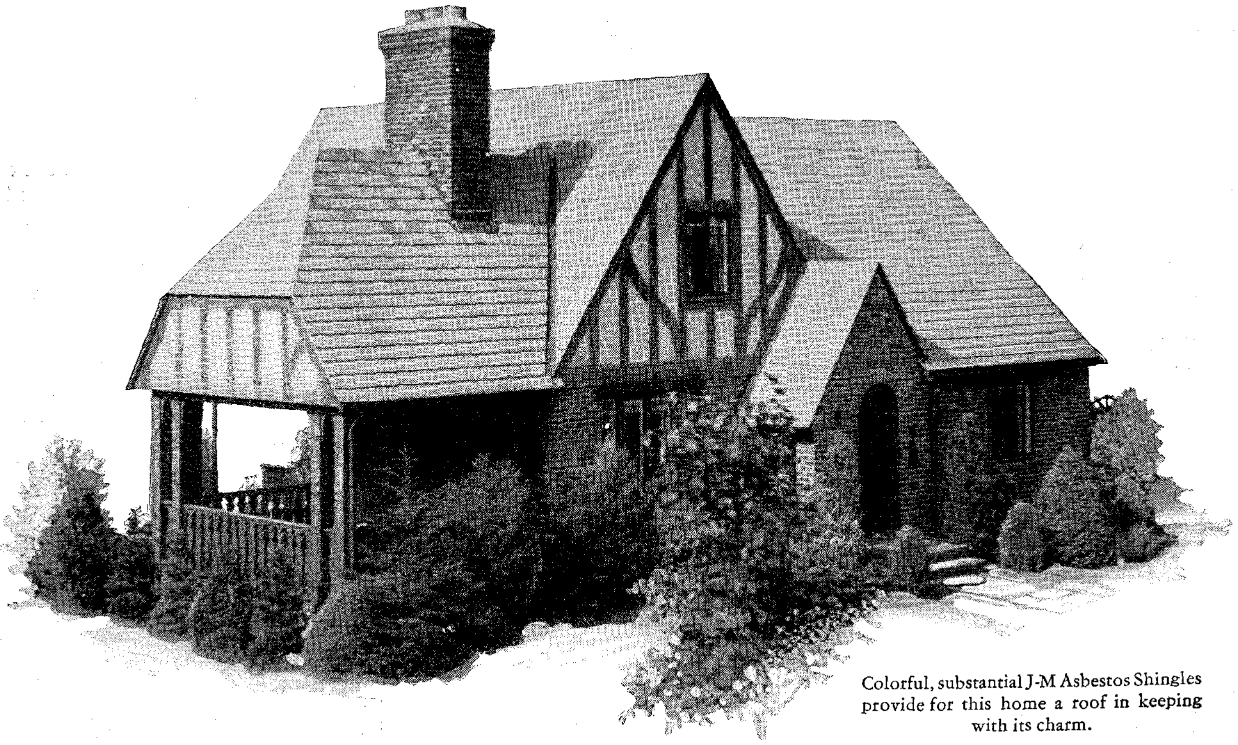
Then the two banks that were acting as agents for this gold shipment made a formal request to the mint to assay the gold and purchase it. Officials there declined to accept the gold until there had been a ruling by the Treasury Department. The Treasury referred the case to the State Department, and after some official shrugging of shoulders there a ruling was obtained from the Department of Justice.

That department held that the Assay Office could purchase the gold legally only if the two New York banks which offered it would guarantee title to it. This the banks refused to do, and so the gold was shipped back across the sea; this time to England, where it probably has been purchased by the British Government. Once it has been stamped with the imprint of the British Government, it will be as acceptable here as if it were fresh from the hills of California.

Was all of that gold once cast in the form of Russian coins? Was some of it a part of the lavish ornamentation of the Czaristic establishment? Was it a part of the personal fortune of the late Nicholas II? The answer is a part of the secret history of Russia, but it is no more secret than the past of all the rest of the gold that is housed in the various storehouses of treasure, the vaults of the Federal Reserve Banks, the Treasury in Washington, the various Assay Offices.

In some respects it has the properties of a fluid, and gold that once ornamented the Queen of Sheba's alluring arms as bracelets may now be merged with virgin red gold from Australia in that watch-chain that spans your abdomen. In spite of the tendencies of all mankind to hoard it, to devise strange hiding-places for it, it is an incurable wanderer, and strays over the

Weather will NEVER wear them out



Colorful, substantial J-M Asbestos Shingles provide for this home a roof in keeping with its charm.

J-M Asbestos Shingles are *Everlasting* and *Economical*

YOU can truthfully call your roof everlasting if it is made of Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles. Unburnable Asbestos and Portland Cement are blended under terrific pressure into rigid, monolithic stone shingles.

These sturdy Shingles can never wear out—they never burn, rot, rust or warp, and their beautiful colors are as lasting as Asbestos itself.

Tests Prove Age Adds Strength

The only effect of weather on J-M Asbestos Shingles is to make them harder and stronger. Actual tests such as those recently made by the Southern Testing Laboratories at Jacksonville, Florida, prove that 16 year old J-M Asbestos Shingles are actually 10% stronger today than when they were laid on the roof!

Fireproof Beauty for All Time

The *right* roof in color, texture and design will add enduring charm to any home. The *wrong* roof mars its beauty and decreases its value.

The wide range of colors, styles and textures offered by J-M Asbestos Shingles have been designed under the direction of a committee of prominent architects to insure an amazing number of color combinations, all in good taste, to meet the diverse demands of any type of house and every budget.

The permanent qualities and remarkable beauty of J-M Asbestos Shingles have led many people to assume that J-M Shingles were as expensive as they are desirable. This is not true.

Some Startling Comparative Costs

A recent survey—based on the selling prices per square of shingles for materials and labor, and covering 39 cities located in 19 states from Massachusetts to California—brought out this fact:

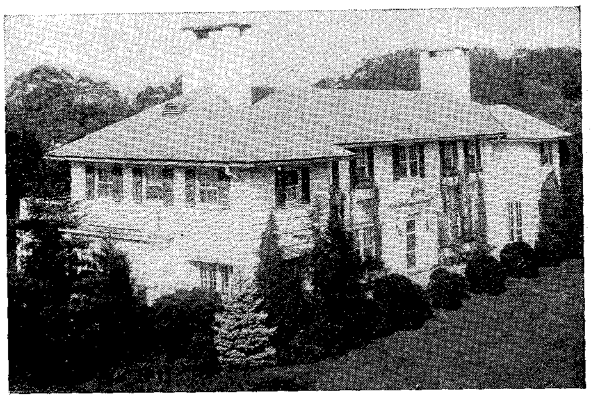
The average cost of Johns-Manville No. 70 Mottled Gray Asbestos Shingles is only 12.2% more than the average cost of 18 in. stained Cedar Shingles. And the first cost is the last cost. Over a period of 10 or 15 years the J-M Asbestos Roof will actually cost you less because it will not need repairs.

J-M Responsibility

Every Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingle has the letters J-M embossed on the back.

This Hall Mark of quality and service is known the world around, wherever industry makes use of insulations, packings, built-up roofings and building materials.

J-M pioneered in Asbestos Shingles as it pioneered in Asbestos Brake Lining and in the Science of Sound Control.



Attractive home of Geo. E. Smith, at Great Neck Estates, Long Island, N. Y. Roofed with J-M Asbestos Shingles.

J-M Improved Asbestocel pipe covering affords you the same economies in heating as J-M Asbestos Shingles do in roofing. Your J-M Asbestos Shingle Roof is protected permanently by the reputation of one of America's foremost manufacturers.

Write for a Free Estimate

Let us show you how little it will cost to roof your house for the last time with J-M Asbestos Shingles. Just fill out the coupon and mail it to the nearest office listed below—our local representative will gladly make a free inspection of your roof and furnish a free estimate to you *without* obligation.

Send for the New Book of Roofs—in it you will find the *right* roof for *your* home.

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION
New York, Chicago, Cleveland, San Francisco, Toronto
(Branches in all large cities)

☐ Give me a free roof inspection and estimate.
☐ Send me the New Book of Roofs.

Name____________________

Address____________________

R-34-1

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION JM

Johns-Manville
RIGID ASBESTOS SHINGLES

They may *look*
alike – *but* . . .

TWO violins, like two lamps that are similar in size and shape, may be vastly different in quality. The violin that is made by a master possesses rare quality because of his skill, the materials he uses, and the care with which his work is done.

It is by such methods that quality is given to Edison MAZDA Lamps. The highest skill, the finest materials, and the most exacting care go into their making. Because of their quality, Edison MAZDA Lamps give the *full value of the current consumed.* There is an advantage in buying Edison MAZDA Lamps in cartons, for use whenever they are needed. Where there are empty sockets there is likely to be dangerous eyestrain.

Edison MAZDA Lamps represent the latest achievement of MAZDA* Service, through which the benefits of world-wide research and experiment in the Laboratories of General Electric are given exclusively to lamp manufacturers entitled to use the name MAZDA.

*MAZDA—*the mark of a research service*

1879-1929 . . . 50th Anniversary of the invention of the Edison Lamp

EDISON
MAZDA LAMPS
GENERAL ELECTRIC

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

earth taking many forms. Benvenuto Cellini, medieval artist in metals, has left in his autobiography a record of many fine things that existed, first of all in his brain, and then in exquisite forms of gold; but those that survive to-day in the collections of museums and millionaires are the things he cast in metals less valuable.

After the Mexican revolution you might have seen a similar destructive force at work in a curious institution in the City of Mexico, known as the Thieves' Market. Walled in on one side by an old church, it is a grimy plaza where a strange and clamorous assortment of merchants dispose of a variety of wares, hardware, silver spurs, sombreros, automobile accessories, pistols, paintings, books, mantelpieces, tapestries, the flotsam and jetsam of revolutionary loot and the less pretentious stealings of street thieves.

Silver wrought by long-dead craftsmen into platters big enough for a turkey; into heavy candlesticks and similar utensils. Such things could be bought there by any one who admired them at the market price of the silver with which they were made. They were sold by weight, and at the slightest rustle of alarm rare pieces were cast into melting-pots and reduced to masses as free from distinguishing marks as the water that runs from a piece of melted ice. Under such influences were the finest pieces of European goldsmiths destroyed by the unscrupulous traders that followed every army that marched and counter-marched through Western civilization during hundreds of years.

A restless substance, gold, says the writer further, "so that it is no wonder that much of it is counted as missing. The world contains to-day more buried treasure than has been imagined by all the fiction writers of our day. Safe-deposit boxes are an institution not so old in our history as the Civil War." Reading on:

The people of every nation, including our own, have been accustomed to secrete their treasure with a cunning that sometimes has defeated the purpose of the effort. It is a natural instinct. Men hide wills. They hide jewels, and they hide gold; and sometimes they die leaving their treasure still hidden, to become a part of the greatest store of gold, the unknown quantity that is a constant puzzle to economists.

Much of that unknown quantity, of course, is at work, but assuming that all that men control were by some magic to be assembled there would still be a great portion of that ten billions of dollars' worth that we should have to set down as "missing." An incalculable amount has been lost beyond recovery.

In the middle ages, during that time, for example, when the successive romances of that paunchy monarch, Henry VIII, were making excellent "copy" that went to waste because there were no tabloid newspapers to make use of it, there was a severe law which made it a capital crime for any one to subject the gold or silver coins of the realm to a process known as "dusting." Shrewd individuals had been in the habit of dumping into a canvas sack all the gold coins of which they could get possession, and then shaking them so vigorously that particles of gold were in this manner dislodged from each of the coins. Money-

A NEW SERVICE TO PENCIL BUYERS

now offered by

EBERHARD FABER

WASTEFULNESS isn't popular in business today. But it's still prevalent on one so-called "small" item.

A pencil that doesn't please its user gets short shrift. *Five cents goes into the waste basket.* Insignificant? Multiply it by the number of people in an office! Figure it by the year!

The busy purchasing agent who distributes a single type of pencil to stenographers, clerks, shippers and executives, is not to be envied.

Back come the complaints—without the pencils. Time and temper are lost. Jobs are not so well done. Another kind of pencil is tried—with similar results.

Yet the buyer hasn't been so much to blame. He has had no easy way of selecting exactly the right pencil for each use.

There's an easy way now. A way that eliminates all the wastefulness of hit-or-miss buying.

Every pencil need of the modern office and the individual is covered by the new Eberhard Faber Pencil-buyers' Chart, which can be had for the asking—free.

Read at the right the opinions on this chart expressed by three prominent business executives.

Eberhard Faber pencils need no introduction. They have enjoyed a quality reputation throughout America and abroad for eighty years. The *Mongol* was the first high grade five-cent pencil and remains unsurpassed today. The *Van Dyke* leads among ten-cent pencils. For every business purpose—every home need—Eberhard Faber makes pencils that *satisfy the user* and thus *pay their way.*

Ask your stationer about this new service and write on your own letterhead for a free copy of the chart, "The Right Pencil for the Right Use."

Eberhard Faber, Dept. L-10, 37 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

What some prominent business men say about this new service—

Henry D. Brigham, Vice-Pres., Eaton, Crane & Pike—(*Left*)

"Even though pencils are a comparatively small item of expense, I feel that American business can undoubtedly save real money by adopting this practical, simple new method of choosing exactly the right kind of pencil for each different use."

Raymond E. Jones, First Vice-President, Bank of the Manhattan Company—(*Right*)

"This is certainly in line with the modern business tendency toward standardization. There is a right way and a wrong way to buy anything, and it seems to me that Eberhard Faber has now shown us the right way to buy pencils."

M. B. Freeman, Purchasing Agent, Dennison Manufacturing Co.—(*Left*)

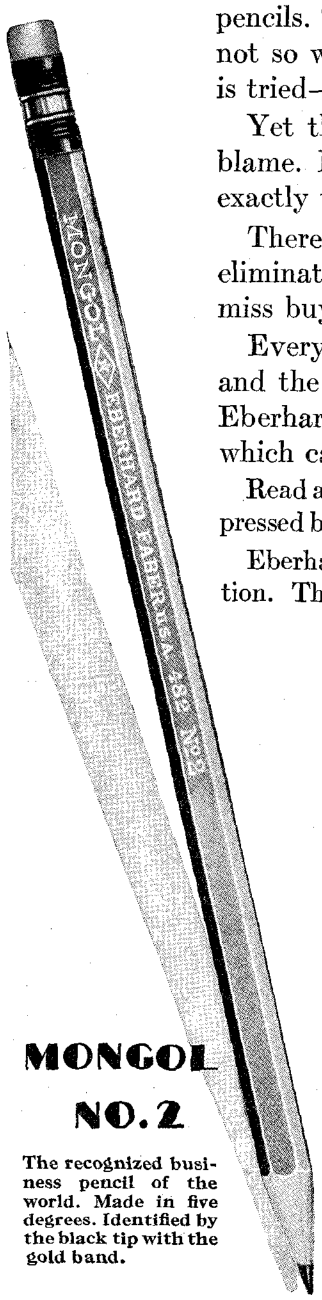
"It is high time we had a practical method of selecting pencils according to their uses—and here in a chart of this kind is just such a method."

Briton Hadden, Editor of "Time"—says . . .

"The week starts on Wednesday; we go to press the following Tuesday. Naturally our writers and researchers and checkers have to work fast.

"Before we heard of the 'Pencil Chart' each and every writer, researcher and checker—and also the editor—used the fattest, blackest, softest pencil extant.

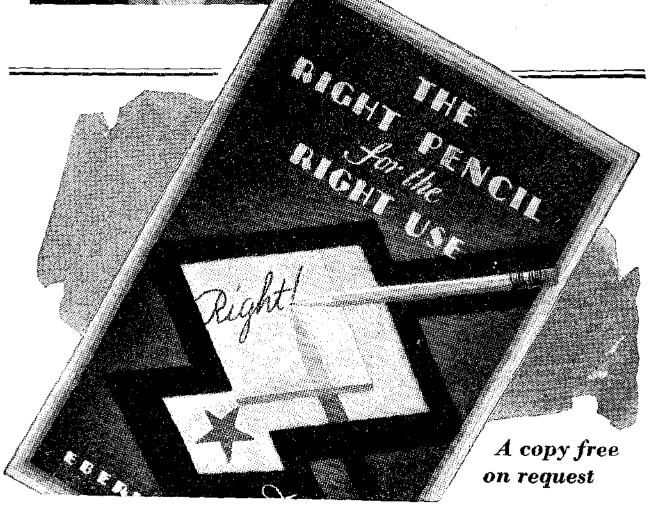
"Now we suit our pencils to the job. Writers still use the fat black. Checkers make marginal queries with a harder pencil. And the editor, in inserting a phrase here, a footnote there, is moderate—uses the medium F."



MONGOL

NO. 2

The recognized business pencil of the world. Made in five degrees. Identified by the black tip with the gold band.



A copy free on request

The Smart Winter Throng is gathering at WAIKIKI

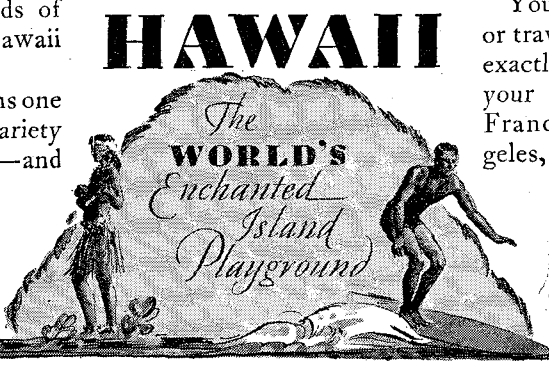
THE vanguard of society's nomads who follow the sunshine every winter is arriving now at Hawaii's hotel palaces and *hau*-tree-shaded inns.

Every incoming liner from San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle and Vancouver brings travelers who have discovered that the true luxury of winter is to loll on the sandy, coral beach of an almost-tropic isle—to play golf on verdant courses where the "rough" is a color-drenched border of exotic blossoms—to join the gay Waikiki promenade of summer-clad bathers—to go cruising, motoring or hiking among the dreamland islands of Oahu, Maui, Hawaii and Kauai.

Hawaii charms one with its endless variety of things to do—and with its countless ways to do nothing at all! Surfboarding, outrigger canoeing, game fishing, golf, swimming, entrancing native entertainments, exploring the volcanic wonderlands of Hawaii U. S. National Park.

You can reach this island Eden as easily, as comfortably, as crossing the Atlantic. It is only 2,000 miles (four to six days' voyage) from the Pacific Coast; and all-inclusive tours range upward from $400 or $500 including all steamer fares, hotels and sightseeing, for a month's trip with two or three weeks ashore. De luxe accommodations, also, that are equal to those of Europe's most renowned resorts.

Your local railroad or travel agent knows exactly how to plan your trip from San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, or Vancouver. No passports or formalities—Hawaii is a U.S. Territory.


HAWAII
The WORLD'S Enchanted Island Playground

MATSON LINE from SAN FRANCISCO

Sailings every Wednesday and every other Saturday over smooth seas on fast de luxe liners; also popular one-class steamers. Novel entertainment features—glorious fun. Attractive all-expense Island tours. Regular sailings also from Seattle and Portland, Ore. See your travel agency or Matson Line: 215 Market St., San Francisco; 535 Fifth Ave., New York; 140 So. Dearborn St., Chicago; 1805 Elm St., Dallas; 510 W. Sixth St., Los Angeles; 1319 Fourth Ave., Seattle; 82½ Fourth St., Portland, Ore.

LASSCO LINE from LOS ANGELES

Sailings every Saturday over the delightful Southern route on Lassco luxury liners and popular cabin cruisers. De luxe accommodations; also economy tours on all-expense tickets. Ask at any authorized travel agency or at Los Angeles Steamship Company offices: 730 So. Broadway, Los Angeles; 505 Fifth Ave., New York; 140 So. Dearborn St., Chicago; 1329 Kirby Bldg., Dallas; 685 Market St., San Francisco; 119 W. Ocean Ave., Long Beach, Calif.; 217 E. Broadway, San Diego, Calif.

HAWAII TOURIST BUREAU
SAN FRANCISCO: P. O. BOX 3615—LOS ANGELES: P. O. BOX 375—HONOLULU, HAWAII: P. O. BOX 2120
Please send me Hawaii booklet in colors and a copy of "Tourfax" travel guide. 42

*Name*________________ *Address*________________

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

lenders dusted the coins passing through their hands as faithfully as the bankers of to-day charge interest on all that they lend. This gold dust was not lost, of course, but was turned into freshly minted coins. However, that susceptibility of gold coins to lose by abrasion always has been an important cause of wastage. Baser metals used as an alloy in the modern methods of coinage by hardening the coins have reduced this loss materially, but not, of course, entirely.

The bank clerk fingering the coins that he pays out at Christmas time, wears ever so slightly the glittering surface of the yellow pieces; the Western pedler unconsciously "dusts" the coins he carries in his leather purse; the child who drops such a treasure into the slot of a ceramic pig that contains within its belly his hoard of pennies has by that action poured into a bigger maw an infinitesimal quantity of gold. When the pig at last is shattered and its contents spent, a tiny bit of gold remains lost; it has gone back into the world's biggest gold-mine, into the intangible storehouse where it remains hidden beyond any known method of profitable recovery. In any one of Uncle Sam's gold refineries, such as the New York Assay Office, it would not, of course, be lost, because there electric recovery operations are pursued to such a relentless degree that at the close of each year the Government is in possession of more gold than it has bought.

This paradox may be explained by saying that precious metals are bought by the Government on an assay basis of 99.75, but the recovery is on a basis of 99.99, so that the books show a percentage of recovery against receipts in excess of 100. Nothing escapes, you will be told at the Assay Office.

If gold were not a commodity it would be far less satisfactory as a medium of exchange or a standard of values; but fortunately in the arts and in industry there are a variety of needs for this most accommodating of metals, and one of the commonest uses to which it is put by the current crop of mortals is as a packing for defective teeth. There are few mouths among the millions of adult Americans dwelling in cities that do not contain at least a tiny filling of gold. Since 1916 about fifteen million Americans have died. Wedding rings and other golden circlets on the fingers of these, as well as the gold deposited in their teeth, could it by some process of recovery be brought together in a single mound, would have a fabulous value; but since the bulk of that gold is lost beyond recovery so long as our civilization lasts, it has become a part of the treasure in the biggest gold-mine—the hidden gold that has been used by man and then lost to sight.

Familiar Mileage.—FRIEND (to motorist)—"What! Three thousand miles in her this summer? Some tour!"

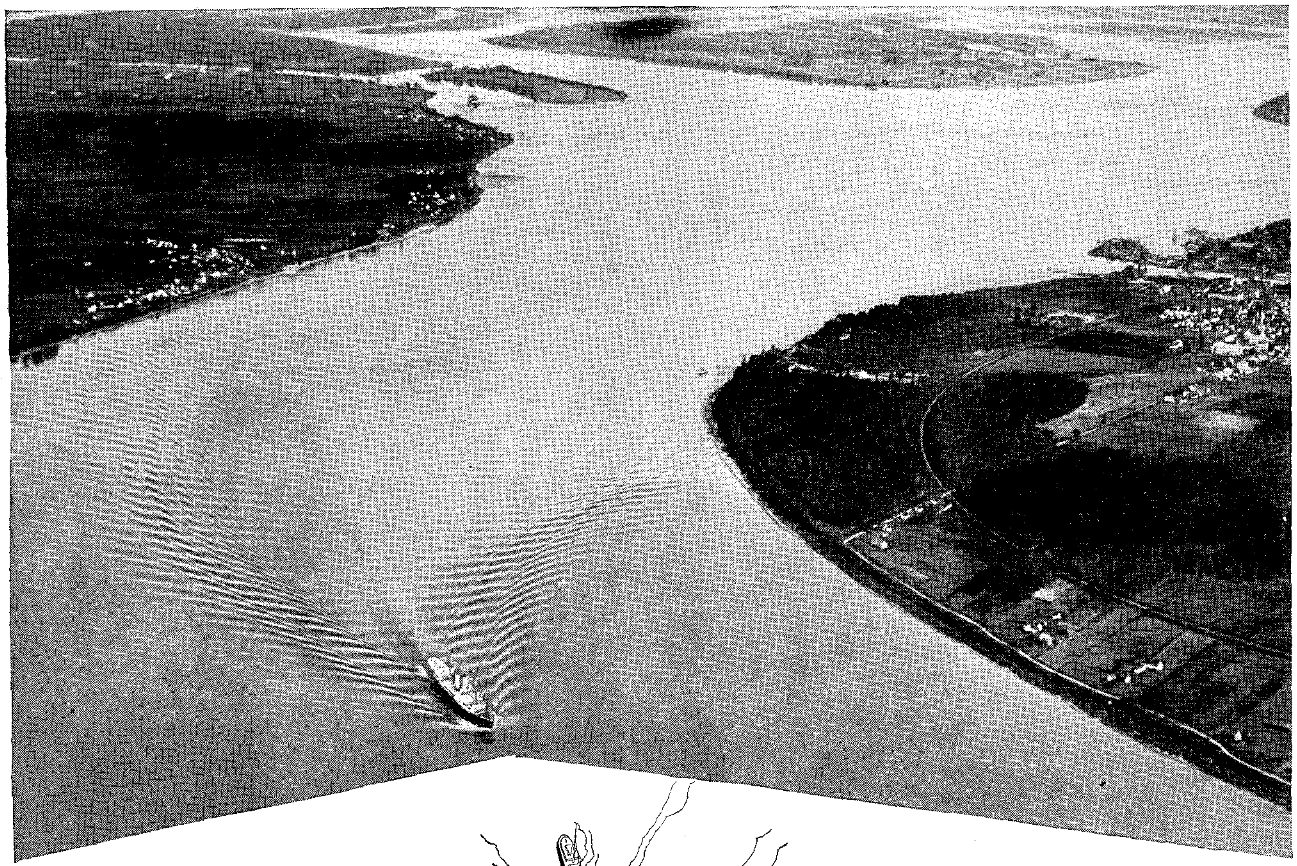
MOTORIST—"No tour at all. Just back and forth to the grocer's for things my wife forgot."—*Humorist* (*London*).

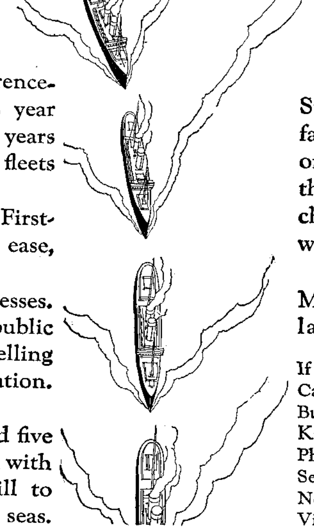
Hustling in Uneasy Street.—"You are working too hard," said the doctor.

"I know it," sighed the patient, "but it is the only way I can keep up the easy payments."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

The world's largest ship-building program

PRESENTS ITS 1929 FLEET





This spring . . . 16 passenger ships . . . St. Lawrence-Canadian Pacific to Europe. Two new this year . . . two new last year . . . four others, six years old. Already this is one of the outstanding fleets of the Atlantic.

Its proud leaders are the three Empresses. First-class . . . and first-class in terms of spreading ease, restful decorations, uncrowded comfort.

Its newest additions are the four Duchesses. Cabin-class . . . but cabin-class uplifted with public rooms of modern decoration, rare wood panelling . . . private bath suites . . . full electric operation. 20,000 gross tons each.

Its main fleet comprises four "M" ships and five "Mont" ships . . . all huge . . . all modern . . . all with followings of their own. Its revelations still to come include a 40,000 ton 5-day flyer of the seas.

Such are the ships you choose, when you choose St. Lawrence-Canadian Pacific to Europe. To the fascination of this 1000-mile seaway into the heart of America, you add the delights of life aboard these aristocrats of the ocean, with their French-chef'd cuisine, their whole-hearted service, their wonderfully pleasant atmosphere.

3-to-5 sailings a week, May—November. From Montreal and Québec. To England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Belgium.

If you have a good travel-agent, ask him. Otherwise, write any Canadian Pacific Office: New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Memphis, Minneapolis, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, San Francisco, St. Louis, Seattle, Tacoma, Washington. In Canada: Montreal, Nelson, North Bay, Ottawa, Québec, Saint John, Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg.

ST. LAWRENCE - Canadian Pacific

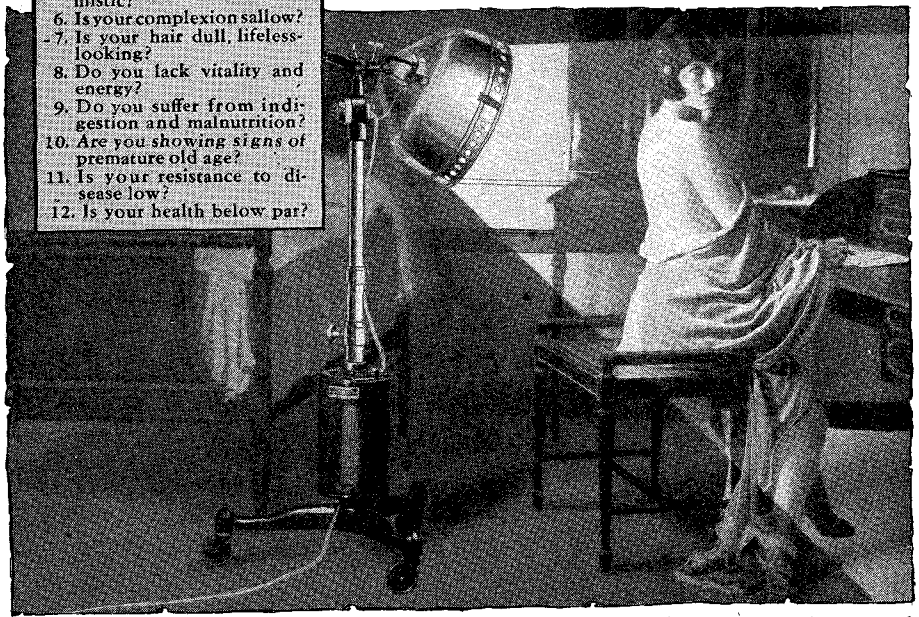
the other seaway to

EUROPE

Test Yourself for "Sunlight Starvation"

12 TESTS
for
"Sunlight Starvation"

1. Do you tire easily?
2. Do you "catch cold" often?
3. Do you sleep badly?
4. Is your appetite poor?
5. Are you irritable, pessimistic?
6. Is your complexion sallow?
7. Is your hair dull, lifeless-looking?
8. Do you lack vitality and energy?
9. Do you suffer from indigestion and malnutrition?
10. Are you showing signs of premature old age?
11. Is your resistance to disease low?
12. Is your health below par?



NO longer need you suffer the health handicaps which come with "sunlight starvation"!

For new scientific methods—the conclusions of 30 years of intensive experiments and tests—have solved one of today's greatest health problems. Sunshine—pure, concentrated "man-made" sunshine *in your own home day or night*—is now a reality.

A Balanced Blend of Sun-Rays

You will be amazed at the benefits of scientific home use of the new Battle Creek Sun Arc Bath. New vigor, health, youth, follow these sunbaths as naturally as they follow prolonged daily exposures to the sun itself, but *quickly!*

For Sun Arc Sunlight is a balanced blend *in concentrated form* of the tonic ultra-violet, the invaluable infra-red—literally ALL the visible and invisible rays which give natural sunlight its marvelous recuperative and health-promoting qualities.

Thus *minutes* under the Sun Arc equal *hours* of outdoor exposure. And you need NEVER miss the daily "meal" of sunrays which you *must* "feed" to your body to maintain perfect health.

Amazing Results Quickly!

Would you enjoy looking and feeling like a new person, with those annoying little aches and pains, those periodic depressions, gone—your entire system toned up—your resistance to disease multiplied so that you avoid dangerous colds—that "tired feeling" banished forever? Would you like to gain new, radiant health and strength? You can—with Sun Arc Sunlight! Get the facts about this amazing new low-cost health aid. Ask your Doctor about this method—used in the world's largest health institution. And send for the latest bulletin—"What Government Experts Have Discovered About 'Man-Made' Sunlight" and the interesting free book, "Sunshine and Health." For your health's sake—write today!

What Government Experts Discovered about "Man-Made" Sunlight
Sanitarium Equipment Co.

Only in the carbon arc—the Sun-Arc—will you find ALL the health-promoting rays of actual sunlight. Not only ultra-violet, but infra-red, too!

Sanitarium Equipment Co.
Dept. 228-U Battle Creek, Mich.

"Sunshine at the Snap of a Switch"

Battle Creek SUNARC Bath

© S. E. Co., 1928

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

SIZING UP THE RADIO AUDIENCE

THE invisible audience of "Listeners-in" numbering scores of millions in the United States alone, has just been seriously investigated for the first time, we learn from an article by C. W. Steffler in *Commerce and Finance* (New York). The National Broadcasting Company has made a comprehensive attempt to get first-hand information about the likes and dislikes of this great body of Americans. A survey of broadcasting conducted for the company by Dr. Daniel Starch of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has provided interesting facts and figures of the radio industry. The study is based on personal interviews with thousands of families in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, believed to comprise a representative cross-section of the country. Says the paper named above:

> Dr. Starch's investigations show the amazing growth of the radio industry in the brief span of eight years, which constitutes its existence. Late in 1920, it will be recalled, the Westinghouse Electric Company began to send out the first organized and regular program service, starting with the announcement of the Presidential returns. With that program the radio craze began to sweep the country like wildfire.
>
> Based on manufacturers' output and on the normal growth in the number of sets in use, the estimated total number of radio receiving sets in the United States on January 1, 1929, is placed at 11,032,855. Two-thirds of the families have either five or six tubes in their radio set; about one-fifth have less than five tubes, and only 8.05 per cent. have over six tubes. Only 2.92 per cent. of families have crystal sets, indicating the scientific advance which has been made. At present, the survey shows, there are 9,640,348 families in the United States owning radio receiving sets which, figured on a basis of 4.3 members to a family, gives a total radio audience of 41,453,496. More than two billions were spent for sets, parts, and accessories during the seven years ended December 31, 1927.
>
> Radio, heretofore, has been regarded as primarily a fall and winter "indoor sport," altho any Manhattan cliff-dweller could long ago have exploded this fallacy. Manufacturers and distributors of sets have considered the problem of creating an all-year, instead of a seasonal, demand as insurmountable. The survey disclosed, however, that nearly four-fifths of radio families use their sets in the good old summer-time just as well as in the winter. It was found that about three-fourths of families "listen in" about equally on all evenings.

As for hours of the day, preferences are influenced by occupations, sections of the country, local conditions, and so forth. The largest amount of listening occurs between 7 and 11 P. M., with the maximum between 8 and 10. The noon hour and the supper or dinner hour (6 to 7) were found to be nearly equal in number of listeners. There is not much difference between the other hours, excepting that 11 P. M. to midnight is a little more important than the mid-morning or mid-afternoon hours. Farmers listen more throughout the day, especially between 12 noon and 2 P. M., but apparently go to bed earlier. To quote further:

> Approximately three-fourths of families regularly listen to one or two favorite stations, while one-fifth generally seek distant stations. Approximately 80 per cent. of the families report that they use their radio daily. The majority (52.87 per cent.) have had their radio from 1 to 3 years. Only 3.19 per cent. have had one more than five years.
>
> As for type of entertainment preferred, nearly three-fourths of the farmers, representing approximately one-fourth of the population of the country, one-third of the families in small towns, one-fourth of the families in medium-sized cities, and one-fifth of the families in large cities—or more than one-third of all families —enjoy talks on agricultural subjects.
>
> Preferences for most of the different types of programs are practically the same on the part of farm, town, and city families. There are significant differences, however, with respect to several types of programs. Semiclassical and classical music, and grand opera are preferred less by farm and small-town families than by city families, whereas religious services, crops and market reports, and children's programs are preferred more by farm than by city families.

BEES AS FARMERS' HELPERS

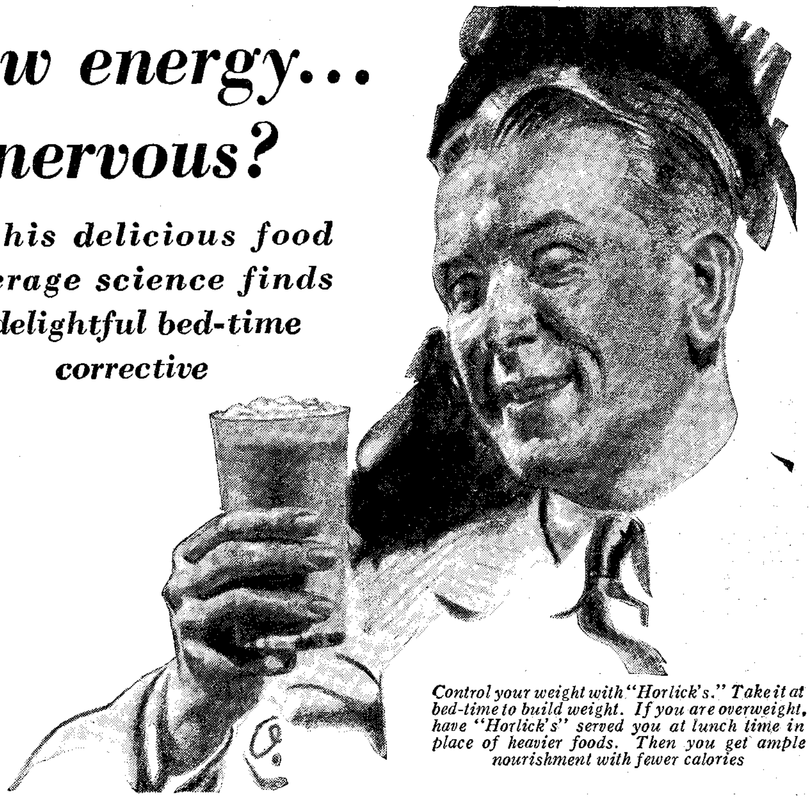
IN the fairy stories the little busy elves used to make the farmer's crops grow bigger and richer while he was not looking. Now in these colder days of science, when the elves have all left us, bespectacled German investigators happily find that the well-known busy bees can be made to do the elves' work and fill the farmer's bins and lofts in the best fairy style. The discovery is basically nothing exactly new. The influence of insects in the cross fertilization of many plants has been long understood and studied. It has usually been supposed that this matter was automatically attended to through the so-called "balance of nature." It occurred to a German bee-keeper, Erich Fechnre, to make experimental studies of the yield of certain crops near which beehives were placed, with control crops of the same plant fertilized only casually by such bees as the balance of nature supplied. The results were astounding. In many cases the crops in the vicinity of the beehive not only yielded much more heavily, but the seeds were more vigorous. An account of his investigation is abstracted in *Die Naturwissenschaften* (Berlin) as follows:

> The writer investigated the influence of the visitation of flowers by the honey-bee and the bumblebee, upon the fertilization and yield of seed of agricultural crops in the years 1923 and 1924. In 1923 the precipitation was small, and the duration of sunshine exceeded the average of twenty-five years. In the summer of 1924, on the other hand, there was plentiful precipitation with a comparatively low temperature

UNDERWEIGHT?

Low energy... nervous?

In this delicious food beverage science finds a delightful bed-time corrective



Control your weight with "Horlick's." Take it at bed-time to build weight. If you are overweight, have "Horlick's" served you at lunch time in place of heavier foods. Then you get ample nourishment with fewer calories

AFTER a day's work—almost too tired for anything but a movie . . . Worry . . . sleeplessness . . . irritability.

If you are carrying these handicaps, authorities now say, the trouble may be simply—*underweight.*

And, they repeatedly warn, you may be in danger of serious disease conditions as well.

The body needs strong, firm tissue and a certain amount of reserve weight. To withstand the strain of modern life. To build up resistance against disease. This is a point on which authorities agree.

Simply by increasing your weight, science has discovered, you can often overcome these handicaps. By keeping your weight *normal,* you can protect yourself.

What actual tests show

In Horlick's Malted Milk (natural or chocolate flavor) a delightful way to do this has been found.

First—actual tests show that the pure, full-cream milk and nourishing grains in "Horlick's" contain *all* the vital food elements. It supplies protein carbohydrates, fat, essential minerals, even the valuable vitamins.

These are the elements that build firm tissue and steady nerves. They *alone* can increase weight.

Second—the action of the malt enzymes makes these food elements so easily digestible that they are assimilated almost at once. This is essential in building weight. The stomach must not be over-loaded. The digestion must not be taxed.

This ease of digestion makes "Horlick's" an ideal food to take at night. When the body is relaxed and best able, authorities say, to store up nourishment.

If taken hot, before retiring, "Horlick's" will help you relax and induce sound sleep so essential in itself to "building up."

Thousands tell of wonderful results from "Horlick's" at bed-time—weight gains, new energy, sound sleep, steady nerves, freedom from colds. You too will enjoy keeping fit with this inviting beverage. Weigh in and start at once to take "Horlick's" every night.

A generous sample FREE to start with

Let us send you a generous sample to start with. Your choice of flavors—natural or chocolate. Just clip the coupon below and mail it *today.*

Or, go to your dealer and buy a package. Insist on "Horlick's," the original and genuine. It is economy to buy the best.

Prepared in a minute at home. Sold everywhere in hermetically sealed glass jars.

FREE SAMPLE

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CORP.,
Dept. I-1, Racine, Wis.

(If you live in Canada, address 2155 Pius IX Ave., Montreal)

This coupon is good for one sample of either Horlick's Malted Milk (natural) or Horlick's Chocolate Malted Milk.

The Speedy Mixer for quickly mixing a delicious Malted Milk in a glass will also be mailed to you if you enclose 4 cents in stamps to cover postage.

Check sample wanted ☐ Natural ☐ Chocolate

Name..............................

Address..............................

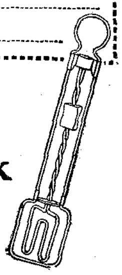
Horlick's
Sweet Chocolate Flavor Malted Milk
HORLICK'S
The Original Malted Milk
For Infants, Invalids, Aged and Travelers

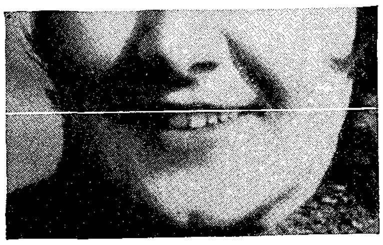
Natural and chocolate flavors—in powder and tablet form

THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

ASK for Horlick's The ORIGINAL Malted Milk

HORLICK'S





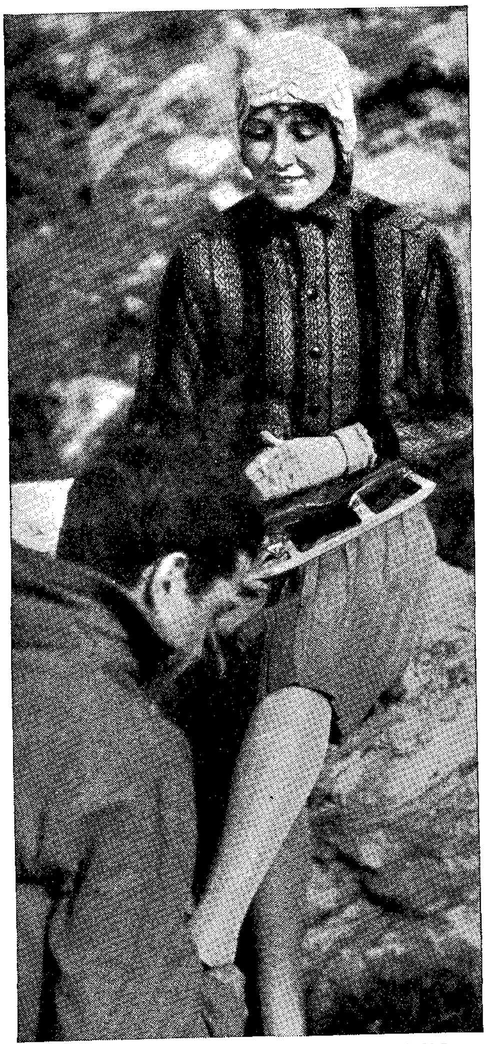
3 minutes twice a day for teeth . . . that is ample to protect the beauty of your smile

TODAY, every woman knows that to preserve youthfulness and charm, it is health that must be guarded. So they pay strict attention to details of diet, of exercise and (as they believe) to mouth hygiene.

Unfortunately, the old-fashioned method of brushing the teeth with a "good cleansing dentifrice" has been proved inadequate. For while ordinary brushing is fully effective *as far as it goes*, it does not go far enough. No tooth-brush can reach into all the tiny V-shaped crevices at The Danger Line—where acids cause decay or dangerous gum infections unless they are neutralized.

Squibb's Dental Cream contains more than 50 per cent of Squibb's Milk of Magnesia, long recognized as a safe, effective antacid. When you use it, it neutralizes the acids at The Danger Line. And enough remains there to protect your teeth and gums against acids for a long time after.

The use of Squibb's Dental Cream for three minutes twice a day, in addition to regular visits to your dentist, is thus ample to guard against the dangers of tooth decay and gum irritations. Use Squibb's Dental Cream on the gums with a soft brush. It will keep them in healthy condition. It contains no grit, astringents or abrasives. Only 40 cents a large tube. E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York. *Manufacturing Chemists to the Medical Profession since* 1858.



Copyright 1929 by E. R. Squibb & Sons

SQUIBB'S DENTAL CREAM

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

and but little sunshine, so that the conditions of blossoming, as well as those governing the flight activities of insects, were very unfavorable.

The experiments were carried out with the help of wire-gauze boxes, three of these being employed, one sixteen inches in height and with a ground plan of eighty by thirty-four inches. For each experiment one box placed over the plants was kept free of insects, one was supplied with small bees in a queen's breeding box, and one with bumblebees, an excavated nest being transplanted into the experimental bed. An equally large space was measured off on the experimental field for free observation.

The plants investigated included some of the most important agricultural crops, such as red clover, alfalfa, mustard, and rape. The results for rape seed were remarkable indeed. The honey-bee is the chief fertilizer of this crop, and Fechnre has the following to say about it:

> When cross-fertilized, the yield is 53.4 per cent. higher than in plants which are self-fertilized alone, and moreover the damage done by the rape beetle is lessened.
>
> The seed obtained from the bed visited by bees exhibited better capacity for germination and more energy in germinating. The plants restricted to self-fertilization, on the other hand, produced the worst results. The effects upon mustard were analogous, except that the bumblebee, instead of the honey-bee, was the chief agent in distributing the pollen.
>
> Red clover was chiefly fertilized by bumblebees, especially in the first blossoming. In the case of "hybrid clover," on the other hand, it was the honey-bee which visited and pollinated most of the blossoms.

An amusing circumstance noted was the thriftiness of the honey-bees in their habit of visiting red-clover blossoms after the bumblebees had bitten holes in their tops; it was not observed that the honey-bees themselves bit any holes. To quote further:

> Red-clover seeds from the honey-bee bed as well as hybrid clover from the bumblebee bed exhibited an increased hardness of integument.
>
> Honey-bees visited alfalfa in great numbers, especially at the beginning of the blossoming period; however, the explosion mechanism which leads to pollination was, in most cases, not released by these bees, tho it was always set off by the bumblebees. In the case of the alfalfa, likewise, the seeds from bee-visited beds showed increased hardiness.
>
> The blossoms of the ordinary vetch were regularly visited and pollinated by bumblebees, while the honey-bees came later to make use of the holes bitten in the blossoms by these, especially in the morning hours. In the afternoon the number of pollen-carrying bees increased.
>
> The influence exerted by the visiting bees upon the yield of a vetch field can be express in figures through the statement that in a strip about 3,000 feet long, at one end of which there stood a beehive at about 1,500 feet distance, experimental tests were made 600 feet apart. The plants closest to the beehive showed a yield of seed 60 to 70 per cent. higher.

The seeds were subjected to an examination, not only with respect to their sprouting capacity and energy of germination but, also, with regard to the average weight of a thousand seeds; in the case of rape and mustard seed chemical and micro-chemical analyses were likewise made.

The conclusions drawn by the experimenter strongly stress the importance and economic value of bee-keeping on a large scale in connection with the raising of crops of rape, mustard, red-clover, hybrid clover, and alfalfa.

DANGERS OF TOO MUCH EXERCISE

EXERCISE is an aid to health. It lengthens and strengthens the muscles and adds to the attractiveness of the body. It stimulates the circulation, furnishing oxygen to the blood and aiding in the removal of waste products. It encourages intestinal elimination and increases perspiration. Valuable as it is, however, exercise can be carried to extremes, we are told by Dr. James C. Nall in *Hygeia* (Chicago). He says in substance:

It is principally dangerous to the heart. If the heart is healthy, there is no danger, but if it has been affected by some infectious disease such as diphtheria, rheumatism, or scarlet fever, one must beware of abnormal exercise. Exercise is useful in the treatment of many diseases. It is used in hospitals for mental patients to aid in the recoordination of mind and body in physical therapy departments of general hospitals for general treatment of disease. It corrects postural defects in many cases. Exercise, therefore, must be indulged in with due regard to one's age and physical condition. A moderate amount is a necessity for a healthy person, and it is a method of treating the sick. It is a standard tonic, but like other tonics it has its purpose and proper dosage.

Beats the Professor.—We pass the hand-embroidered liver pad along to Strickland Gilliland for telling us about the champion long-distance absent-minded of the world. He met an old fellow once who was so absent-minded that he poured his maple syrup down his back and scratched his waffles.—*Florida Times-Union.*

Playing the Brother.—"When you told Jack you'd be a sister to him, what did he say?"

"He had the nerve to ask to borrow my car so that he could take another girl for a ride."—*Cape Argus.*

Better: Less Wind.—The saxophone is the only instrument that sounds as well while you are learning to play it as it does afterward.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Journal-World.*

Slamming a Saint.—We are suspicious of any man who can remember to mail his wife's letters or empty the pan under the refrigerator.—*Florida Times-Union.*

Say It with Coos.—HE—"There is something dove-like about you."

SHE—"You flatterer."

HE—"Yes, you're pigeon-toed."—*Judge.*

PACKER'S PINE TAR SHAMPOO
PACKER'S OLIVE OIL SHAMPOO

Her hair is oily

She should use

Packer's Pine Tar Shampoo

If you have the kind of hair that loses its fluffiness shortly after shampooing, use Packer's Pine Tar Shampoo. This preparation is tonic and mildly *astringent*... approved by dermatologists. It leaves the hair fluffy, with a natural sparkle. Use it every four or five days at first; later every week or ten days may be enough.

Her hair is dry

She should use

Packer's Olive Oil Shampoo

Like all Packer soaps, this shampoo is a vegetable oil soap . . . in addition, it contains a rich, soothing emollient (and nothing to dry the scalp). Dry scalps will never feel a stinging sensation when they use this special shampoo. Leaves your hair soft and silky to the touch—more manageable—and delicately perfumed.

He has dandruff

He should use

Packer's Tar Soap

. . . the soap that made pine tar famous for shampooing. Pine tar is antiseptic, healing, with properties valuable in the treatment of dandruff. Packer's Tar Soap is endorsed by dermatologists for skin and scalp. For noticeable dandruff use Packer's Tar Soap every few days until improvement begins.

Select the shampoo your hair needs

Acute cases of dryness, oiliness and dandruff need the care of a dermatologist—a doctor who is a skin specialist. But nearly all scalps *tend* to be dry or oily, and many are mildly affected with dandruff. Now—each type of scalp can have the special shampoo which meets its particular needs. The coupon below is for your convenience. The regular size of each shampoo is for sale at your drug or department store.

Check Sample Desired

For 10c enclosed send sample of PACKER'S
☐ Tar Shampoo
☐ Tar Soap
☐ Olive Oil Shampoo

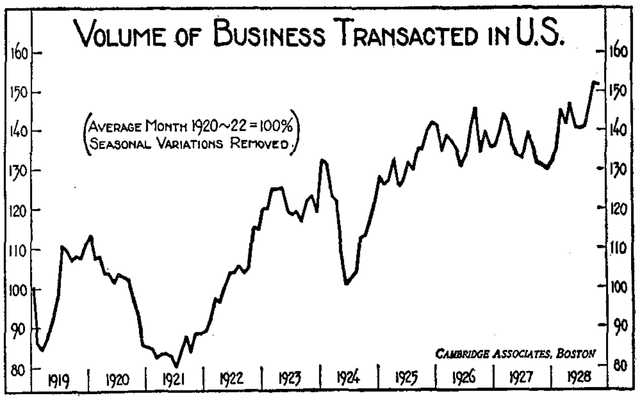
Packer Mfg. Co., Inc., Dept. 4-A, 101 West Thirty-first Street, New York City; Send me offer checked, with your 28-page illustrated book on hair health.

Name______________________________
Address____________________________
City____________________State________

INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

"BUSINESS WILL BE FINE IN NINETEEN-TWENTY-NINE"

THIS JINGLING PRODUCT of one sloganwright's mind lightly expresses the conclusion which seems to be reached almost unanimously by the multitudinous authorities who have been engaged during recent weeks in predicting the business and industrial trend of the new year. "Optiimsm is rampant," reports one observer of year-end estimates. Every year the amount of newspaper space devoted to reviews of the old and forecasts of the new year increases, and every year the number of prophets multiplies. So we can barely skim over the surface of it all in the brief space available—altho this skimming follows examination of scores of reviews and symposia.



THE UPWARD CLIMB OF AMERICAN BUSINESS

Most New Year commentators predict its continuance in 1929.

Almost everybody agrees that the sheer impetus of 1928's activity will carry over into the first quarter and perhaps the first half of 1929, and that the only real peril is the credit situation and—what is closely related to it—the orgy of speculation in stocks. The leading financiers and market-observers of the country, writes S. S. Fontaine on the financial page of the New York *World*, "do not believe that either the business boom has reached its peak or that the bull movement has attained its final objective." Similarly *The American Banker*, on the basis of interviews with heads of banks all over the country, says that "bankers seem optimistic for 1929, and look for a continuance of the present prosperity, altho they doubt that 1929 can be any better than 1928, which has proved a year of prosperity for most businesses." Papers like the New York *Times* and New York *Journal of Commerce* find the opening weeks of the new year making a record which confirms the optimistic prophets. In particular, they note that in the steel trade the year is beginning auspiciously, and that motor magnates at the New York Automobile Show confirm previous declarations that 1929 is to be a record year in motors.

"The business world enters into the new year with greater confidence and on a better employment basis than it did in 1928," writes Francis I. Jones, Director General of the United States Employment Service, in submitting a report on employment to the Secretary of Agriculture. The same highly rosy view of the 1929 trade outlook is taken by leading members of the New York Merchants Association and of the Chicago Association of Commerce. The New York *Times* finds that leading retail merchants all over the country see good business for at least the first half of 1929. Similar reports come from the South, the Southwest, the Northwest, and the Pacific coast. Summing up the outlook in the stock market, in a review of brokers' opinions, the New York *Times* tells us that "while most traders do not anticipate a resumption of the orgy of speculation which developed in the early fall and continued until early December, most people are inclined to the belief that the markets of early 1929, at least, will be good ones."

This sort of quotation might be continued indefinitely, and *The Wall Street Journal*, itself optimistic enough, suggests that one reason is because after all the acting principle behind all these forecasts and tabulations is hope—

> Everybody desires that prosperity should continue and increase. A note of caution is the invariable anchor to windward, but the forecasts are virtually unanimous. We are a childish people; we like to be told what we want to believe.

And the stock market commentator of the New York *Times* has heard the question raised in Wall Street as to how accurate these year-end forecasts have been in the past:

> It was generally agreed that the past seven or eight year-ends would have to be about equally divided between correct and incorrect forecast. Last December the prophets rightly foresaw trade recovery, but wholly missed the tightening money market which was the feature of the year. At the end of 1926 practically all of the forecasts failed to foresee the summer and autumn trade reaction. The virtually unanimous forecasts of uninterrupted prosperity given out in December of 1925 and 1924 were entirely fulfilled. At the end of 1923, however, predictions were on the whole despondent; none of them foresaw the great revival in the last half of the year. In December of 1919 all prophecies were wrong; there was no prediction whatever of the overwhelming deflation of 1920. But even nowadays year-end prophets are apt to limit their prediction to the first half of a coming twelvemonth.

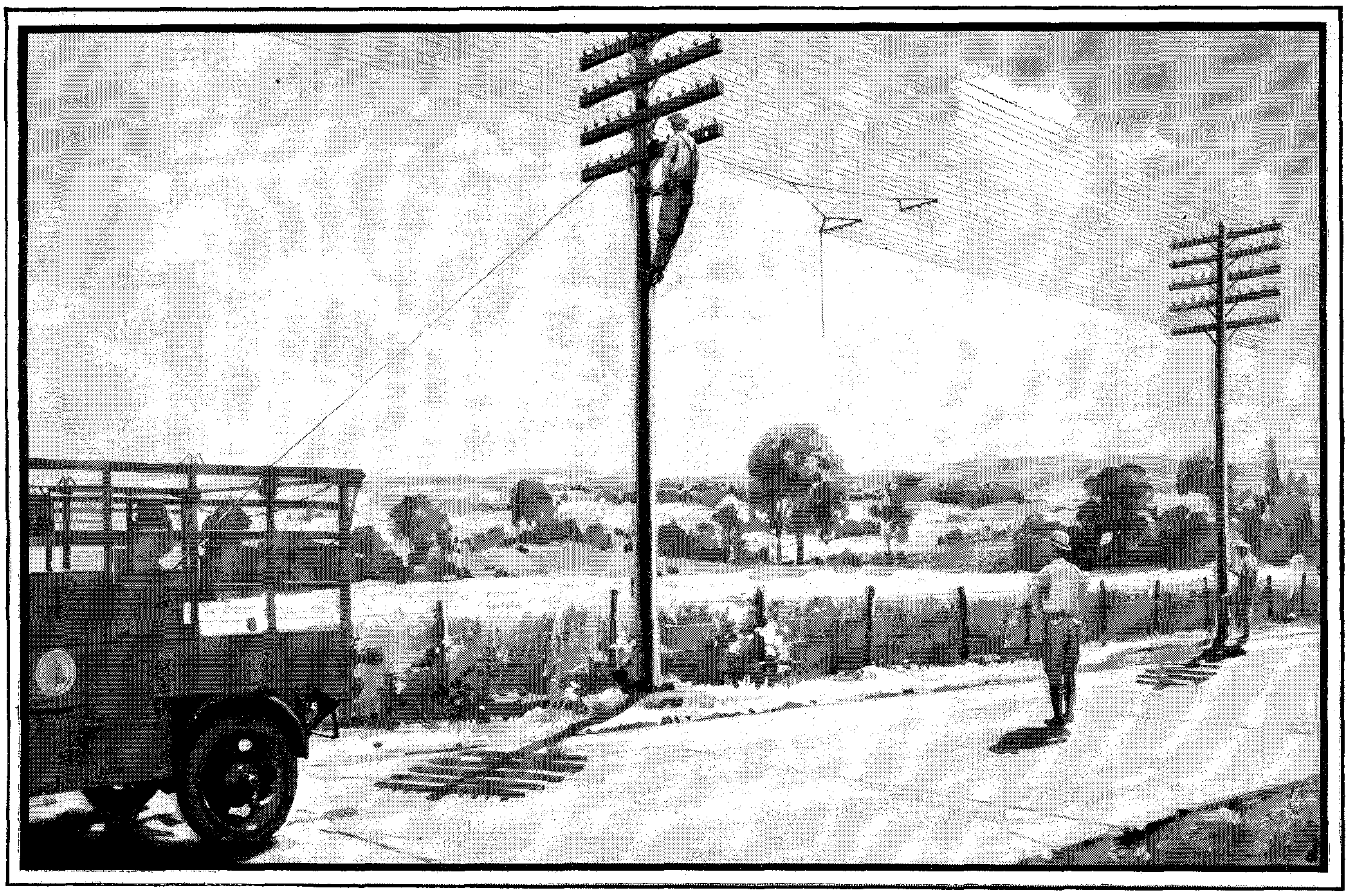
But, after all, our present business is the forecasts of January, 1929, and a few representative authoritative statements may be quoted at some length. Take first of all a typical observation on the part of the financial writers in the daily press. Here is what Mr. O. A. Mather, the finance editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, has to say:

> The year 1929 opens with the general prospect that last year's prosperity will be maintained. The consensus of financiers and business men may be interpreted concisely as follows: "Prosperity, with prudence." For the first half of the year trade bids fair to be better than the first half of 1928. The second half of this year will naturally depend considerably on the harvests, but otherwise there is nothing in prospect to cause a slump unless excessive speculation in securities should produce adverse effects. The forerunners of business depression—rising prices, increasing costs, labor inefficiency, excessive inventories, and a marked decrease in commercial failures—are conspicuously absent on the horizon.

Summarizing a full-page statement, Paul Willard Garrett, financial editor of the New York *Evening Post*, comes to this conclusion:

> An improvement in business over 1928 seems definitely in prospect for the first quarter of 1929—and probably for the second quarter. The high momentum borrowed from the old year will hold things up that long. But in addition there are basic conditions that indicate this prosperity is self-perpetuating—that 1929 will bring a continuation of 1928 prosperity. A return of European purchasing power, stabilized commodity prices, efficient transportation, a rapid flow of goods from production into consumption, high wages, a record industrial output and inventive genius—each presents a strong force calculated to sustain prosperity for a time. Fundamental conditions remain sound with one important exception—the credit position. Whether a tightening rate for funds will eventually dishearten industry is the one disturbing question as the year opens.

"The business outlook could hardly be better," agrees Franklin K. Sprague, financial editor of the New York *Herald Tribune:*



The U. S. A. is only a few minutes wide

An Advertisement of the
American Telephone and Telegraph Company

In the gold rush year of '49 a stagecoach succeeded in crossing the continent in about three months. Two decades later, for the first time, an unbroken stretch of railroad lay from New York Harbor to San Francisco Bay, and America was seven days wide. Today, by telephone, that entire width is only a matter of minutes. And these few minutes represent a round trip, taken in the ease of office or home.

The Bell System is ever busy reducing the width of America and the distance between cities. For example, during 1929 it will add to its lines nearly 2,000,000 of the new permalloy loading coils for correcting and maintaining the speeding voice currents.

Seven thousand miles of new inter-city cable, $40,000,000 worth, will be added to the System to protect against storms and other slowing up influences.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. BELL SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

In the last five years 350 major improvements, as well as thousands of others whose aggregate importance mounts high, have been made in telephone central office equipment.

Improved operating practices have eliminated the necessity of your "hanging up" and being called back in 95 per cent of toll and long distance calls, adding new speed and ease to out of town calling. You hold the wire and the operator does the rest.

Since New Year's Day, 1927, the average time for completing all out of town calls has been cut 35 per cent and at the same time the per cent of error has been further materially reduced.

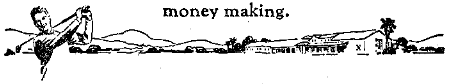
There is no standing still in the Bell System. Better and better telephone service at the lowest cost is the goal. Present improvements constantly going into effect are but the foundation for the future's greater service.

"The Telephone Books are the Directory of the Nation"

If you want to live *longer* and *better* —*come to*

Chandler
ARIZONA

Where constant warm sunshine builds rugged health and large bank balances; all year growing season; controlled, abundant water supply; wide-awake, modern, prosperous community—a "white spot" on the nation's business map; orange, grapefruit, date and alfalfa lands at moderate prices; money in poultry, hogs, sheep, dairying, etc. Delightful scenery, golf, polo, hunting; favorite winter retreat of America's richest and most famous men; no hurricanes, tornadoes, cold weather, drouths or depressing humidity; western headquarters for sunshine, health, contentment and money making.



Chandler Improvement Association
CHANDLER, ARIZONA

Send Coupon for Free Booklet

Name____________________

Address____________________

L. D. 1-19-29

EUROPE
63 DAYS $495
All Expenses. Seven Countries.
Ask for booklet "VT".
Mentor Tours Co., Dept. 800,
310 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Farm in **ORANGE COUNTY**
FLORIDA

Profit opportunities, combined with superior living conditions, invite the ambitious farmer to Orange County. Plenty of land available at reasonable prices. Raise 3 or 4 crops a year. Good roads. Wonderful climate. For booklet address Orange County Chamber of Commerce, 302 State Bank Bldg., Orlando, Florida.

for $395
you can cruise the
MEDITERRANEAN
including **HOLY LAND**
and 5 days in **EGYPT**

This remarkably moderate price for these 46 day cruises includes the cost of complete shore program at all ports of call in 10 countries. Accommodations are in delightful TOURIST Third Cabin on the famous *Adriatic* and *Laurentic* sailing Feb. 28 and Mar. 9.

For full information apply to No. 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y. our offices elsewhere or any authorized steamship agent.

WHITE STAR LINE
INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

Favorable evidences come from the retail trade and from the primary markets, and it can not all be wrong or mistaken. During the four years to come business can look for a business administration in government and, therefore, there can be equanimity of mind on one important point. World conditions are improving, new markets are being developed, and no year ever started under more favorable auspices than the one we are just entering.

More cautious in tone is the statement of Alexander Dana Noyes, financial editor of the New York *Times*, who calls attention to such favorable influences as "the country's great wealth, its sound banking system, its expanding production and consumption, the large profits of incorporated industry, the stability of prices, labor's high wages and contentment, and the increasing exports." Over against these factors are placed such disquieting influences as "the acknowledged and very rash abuse of credit, the resultant abnormal money stringency (making Wall Street actually a borrower from Europe), the fantastic illusions that are entertained of the economic future and the public's appetite, in the face of unsettled credit, for the most reckless stock speculation." So the whole financial future of the year hangs upon which set of influences will actually govern the situation. This financial writer does not care to make any categorical prediction, merely concluding with these words:

The evident facts are that 1929 begins with a difficult position, that the year's results will depend on how the difficulties are met, and that the outcome in each field of activity—the stock market, the money market, and, possibly, general trade—will be determined for better or worse by what happens in the others.

As to the underlying strength of the American economic situation, however, there is only one opinion.

After a record-breaking holiday trade, the end of the year appeared to *The Wall Street Journal* not as a barrier to halt business, but rather "as an open road over which, by its present momentum, business should be carried well into the new year." In the same way the New York *Journal of Commerce* expects a continuation of substantial business activity:

While a good many records have been broken in a business way during 1928, a summary of doings for the entire year shows that there has been no such aggregate increase or aggregate excess as compared with the previous year, as has been asserted by many. The year, in short, has not resulted in carrying industry to a high point of performance in which large surpluses of goods are on hand or in process of being made. There has been a very substantial degree of absorption by consumers, and apparently good reason for believing that consuming demand will continue vigorous. To put this in the cant of the day, it would seem as if the curve of the production cycle was still moving upward instead of having

Conservative investors *demand*—

1. **Security of principal**
2. **Regular, assured income**
3. **Fair income return**
4. **Easy "cashability"**
5. **High borrowing value**
6. **Freedom from care**
7. **Tax exemption**

Our **6% COUPON Certificates**

embody the above seven elements of an ideal security *to a high* degree.

Amounts—$100, $500, $1000 and up. Coupons collectible at your bank. Write for complete information.

Guaranty Building & Loan Association
Guaranty Bldg., 6333 Hollywood Blvd.
LOS ANGELES
Resources Associated Institutions
over 25 Million Dollars

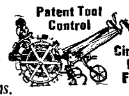
Europe *all* **EXPENSES $300 UP**
The LEADING STUDENT TOURS
Cunard *supremacy! 7000 satisfied* guests! They are our pledge for the happiest summer of your life. Booklet M
STUDENTS TRAVEL CLUB
551 • FIFTH AVE • N•Y•C•

Clark's Famous Cruises
NORWAY AND WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN
Cruise, 52 days, $600 to $1300
s s "Lancastria" sailing June 29

Spain, Tangier, Algiers, Italy, Riviera, Sweden, Norway, Edinburgh, Trossachs, Berlin (Paris, London). Hotels, drives, fees, etc., included.

Mediterranean, Jan. 29, 1930, $600 up.
Frank C. Clark, Times Bldg., N. Y.

SHAW Garden Tractor
DOES THE WORK OF 5 MEN
Fine for truck gardens, farms, estates. Plows, cultivates, mows, runs belt machinery. Single or twin engines, walking or riding types. Gauge wheel regulates depth of cultivating. Special Price NOW.



SHAW MFG. CO., Dept. 1D1, Galesburg, Kans.

DEVELOP POWER
AT HOME
to ***initiate, persevere, achieve;*** carry on through life your education; earn credit toward a Bachelor degree, by using the 450 courses
The University of Chicago
Gives by Correspondence
Inquire or check the adv. to show desire and mail to
319 Ellis Hall, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

***Parents!* Your Boy**

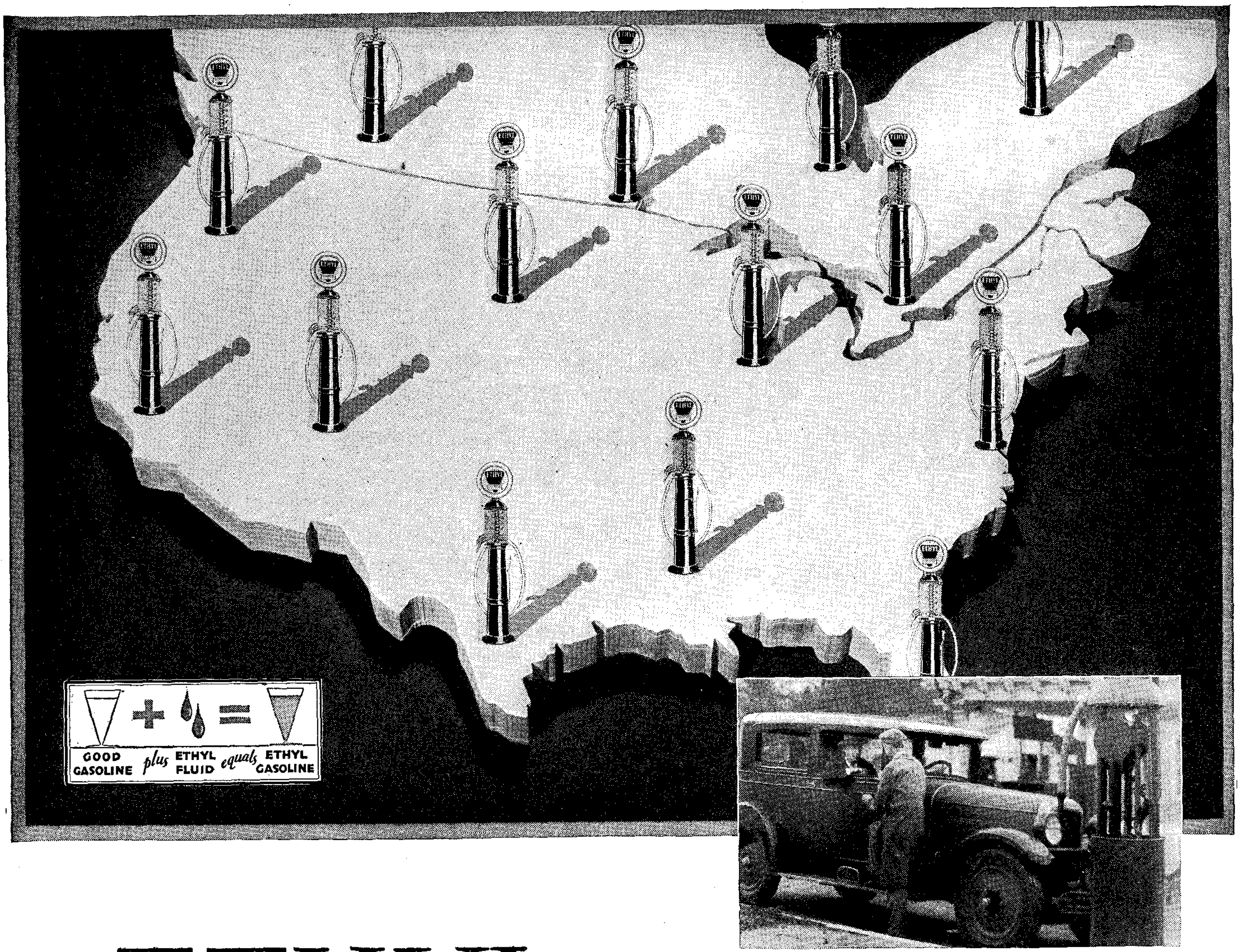
ought to master some musical instrument and the easiest of all instruments to play is the

BUESCHER
True Tone **Saxophone**

The ability to play a Buescher Saxophone will be a source of lifelong satisfaction to him; it turns his attention to constructive things, it lifts him out of the crowd, it multiplies his desirable social contacts, and affords him a means of earning extra money whenever he wishes. No boy who can play a Buescher need ever be in want.

6 Days' Trial in your own home on any Buescher Saxophone, Cornet, Trombone, Trumpet, or other instrument. Easy payments arranged if desired. Mention instrument in which you are interested for complete illustrated literature and prices.

BUESCHER BAND INSTRUMENT CO.
2710 Buescher Block [493] Elkhart, Indiana


GOOD GASOLINE *plus* ETHYL FLUID *equals* ETHYL GASOLINE
ETHYL

Ethyl is good for any car, as every well-informed filling station or garage man will tell you.

ETHYL

GASOLINE—*all the way*

FOR the first time in automobile history, you can drive from New York to San Francisco or from Winnipeg to New Orleans, with the assurance of being able to get a fuel of standard quality, no matter where you need to fill your tank.

Leading oil companies, whose combined service covers the United States and Canada, now offer a superior anti-knock fuel at pumps marked "Ethyl." The makers of Ethyl fluid have set a minimum anti-knock standard to which all oil companies selling Ethyl Gasoline conform.

Distribution of Ethyl Gasoline has enabled the motor car industry to introduce cars of higher compression, which develop extra power and performance with fuel of Ethyl's anti-knock quality.

But any car—whatever its age or make—runs better on Ethyl. For in engines of average compression carbon formation automatically raises their compression and Ethyl, by preventing the "knock," turns the increased pressure into extra power.

For driving pleasure and for economy, it will pay you to stop at an Ethyl pump.

ETHYL GASOLINE CORPORATION
25 Broadway, N.Y. 56 Church St., Toronto, Can. 36, Queen Anne's Gate, London, Eng.

ETHYL
BRAND OF ANTI-KNOCK COMPOUND
ETHYL GASOLINE CORPORATION
NEW YORK. U.S.A.
Knocks out that "knock"

© E. G. C. 1929

Most little Pigs go to Market

But the **Best little Pigs go to Jones'** to make

JONES
DAIRY FARM
SAUSAGE
HAMS & BACON

JONES Dairy Farm Products are GOOD, not only because of the choice young pork from which they are made, but also because of the painstaking care used in their making and the personal supervision given by the Jones Family.

Jones Dairy Farm Sausage ... Choice cuts of young pork, pure spices, nothing else ... Shipped fresh daily.

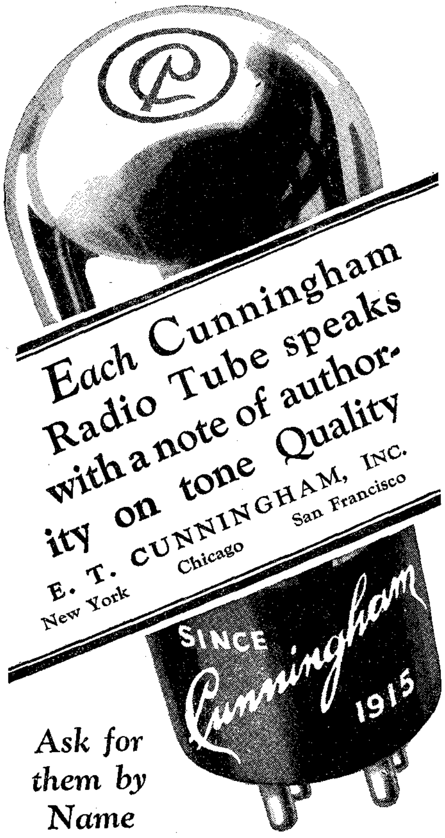
Jones Dairy Farm Hams and Bacon ... Mildly cured and leisurely smoked with real hickory logs.

If your neighborhood dealer does not supply you write us. *We solicit direct inquiries.*

JONES DAIRY FARM
FORT ATKINSON, WIS.

THE JONES FARMSTEAD

Cunningham RADIO TUBES


Each Cunningham Radio Tube speaks with a note of authority on tone Quality
E. T. CUNNINGHAM, INC.
New York Chicago San Francisco
SINCE Cunningham 1915

Ask for them by Name

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

arrived at the turning-point or "peak." Accepting this indication for what it may be worth, it would seem that there ought to be good employment for machinery and individuals during the forepart of 1929.

Financially the early months of 1929 may well be prosperous, provided that a reasonable degree of moderation is observed.

Turning now to the banking fraternity, we find that a year-end statement by President C. E. Mitchell of the National City Bank of New York is a fair representative of scores of such utterances by bankers. The only doubt he voices about the high level of stock prices is to ask whether it is justified from the standpoint of credit strain. He thinks that if both borrowers and lenders of funds act intelligently and conscientiously, "the outlook at the turn of the year is optimistic." Mr. Mitchell's bank in its January bulletin finds the prospects for 1929 favorable and business in a sound condition, only—

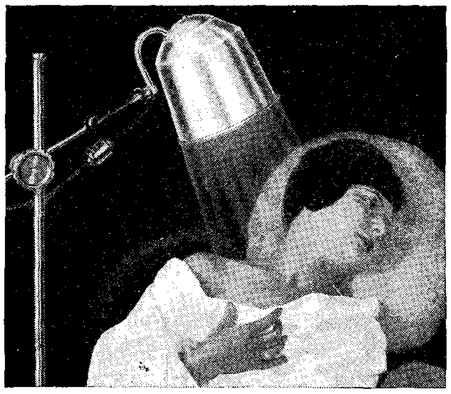
> It behooves business men to be watchful lest prosperity overreach itself and prove its own undoing.
>
> Whereas the problems of 1928 were concerned chiefly with overcoming obstacles in the way of business recovery, those of 1929 will have to do with the consolidation and maintenance of the recovery now attained. History is replete with examples of the regular sequence of prosperity and recession, and if we would alter this usual course of events we must be on our guard lest overconfidence lead us into excesses from which a reaction would be inevitable. Unquestionably, one of the strongest features making for stability is the continued absence of inflation in the general price-level.

Very similar, too, is the comment of another great New York bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, which sees a certain danger in stock-market inflation, but opens its review with these words:

> The general business situation at the close of 1928 fully warrants the expectation that the coming year will witness a continuance of the prosperity that the country has enjoyed for some time. Seldom have basic conditions in industry and trade been so favorable after such a prolonged period of high activity.

"Optimism is rampant" as the nation stands on the threshold of the new year, writes T. F. Tilton of the Cambridge Associates of Boston. He knows of few authorities "who can see other than exceptionally large-scale trade and industrial operations well into 1929, and many commentators go so far as to predict a high degree of prosperity for the entire year ahead." This statistical authority then goes on to show how, "as 1928 neared an end, most major industries were operating at full speed, and a number of industries that had previously been prominently laggard were observed to be more animated." All the factors operative in 1928 point to

CAMPBELL'S
INFRA-RED RAY
LAMP



Have You Some Troublesome Ailment?

You will be greatly surprised when you learn how Infra-Red Rays relieve congestion or troubles causing aches and pains in the body. The Campbell Infra-Red Ray Lamp concentrates a mild beam of Infra-Red Rays upon any part of the body.

These rays penetrate deeply into the tissues. As they penetrate they create an active circulation of the blood. Most ailments are due to congestion—relieve the congestion and you relieve the ailment. Nature herself does the healing by active, normal blood circulation.

Why Suffer Needless Pain?

If you or some one in your home have a troublesome ailment, a lamp like this is a blessing. May be used safely by anyone. Entirely unlike ultra-violet or X-Ray. Positively cannot sunburn or blister.

Relieve bronchial trouble, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Lumbago and many other ailments with soothing Infra-Red Rays.

Let Us Send You Our Book on Infra-Red Rays

We have an interesting book on the use of Infra-Red Rays which we shall be glad to send free to any reader upon request. Our book quotes leading authorities as well as users of our lamp. Full directions for use, how to order, our home trial offer, etc., are also explained.

Infra-Red Rays have brought such wonderful results for others you are sure to be interested. Write today for our book telling more about it.

THE WILLIAM CAMPBELL COMPANY
1020 Union Avenue . Alliance, Ohio

LAW STUDY AT HOME

Become a lawyer. Be independent. **Earn $5,000 to $10,000 annually.** We guide you step by step—furnish all text material, including fourteen-volume Law Library. Degree of LL.B. conferred. Low cost, easy terms. Get our valuable 64-page "Law Guide" and "Evidence" books free. Send for them NOW.

LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 152-L Chicago
The World's Largest Business Training Institution

DO YOU WANT a new business profession of your own, with all the trade you can attend to? Then **become a foot correctionist**, and in a few weeks earn big income in service fees—not medical nor chiropody—easy terms for home training, no further capital needed, no goods to buy, no agency. *Address*
Stephenson Laboratory, 3 Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

Pathfinder
EVERY WEEK $1 A YEAR
TRIAL 13 WEEKS 15 CENTS

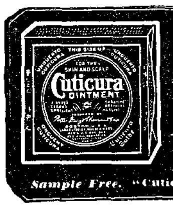
Your neighbors know the Pathfinder and you will like it--the every-week news digest from the Nation's Center. Bright, interesting, dependable, different--nothing else like it. Washington gossip, politics, science, travel, fun, lots of pictures, instruction, entertainment. Trial 13 weeks--13 big issues--**only 15 Cents**, or **$1** for full year. Send now. Address:
Pathfinder, Dept. 59, Washington, D.C.

FOR COUGHS AND THROAT IRRITATIONS

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Have won the praise of thousands of particular people everywhere. Sample FREE.
JOHN I. BROWN & SON, BOSTON, MASS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES



Cuticura
OINTMENT
A tried and trusty friend for 50 years.

Sample Free. "Cuticura," Dept. Z, Malden, Mass.

a continuation of remarkably active business for some time. And—

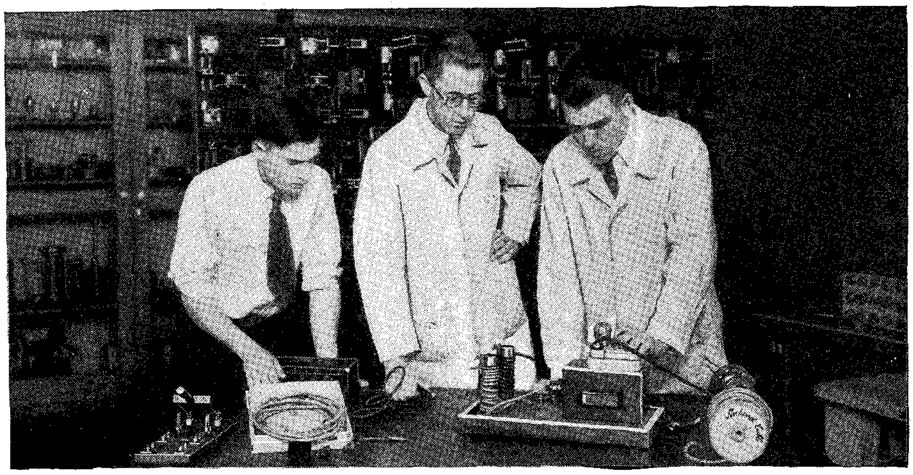
> What will happen beyond the initial months of the coming year will largely depend upon the course of money markets, conditions in agricultural sections, construction trends, and the state of public confidence. The present prospect is that money conditions will be more stable in 1929 than in 1928 and that agriculture will continue to improve its position unless prevented by weather catastrophes. The construction outlook, frankly, is indefinite at the present time. As for public confidence, that psychological factor which plays such a large share in determining the business weal, this much may be said. The nation prospered in 1928 despite the bugaboo of a Presidential campaign, because business men by and large had confidence that business was destined to be good. The nation can prosper in 1929 and thereafter just as long as business men are sanely optimistic and are willing to work to make prosperity permanent.

Similarly Herbert S. Hollander of the Ullman Feature Service of Washington "sees no reason to believe that 1929 will open and continue in any less salutary condition than 1928 closed." "There is every evidence that the next six months will see the record of activity of the close of 1928 fully maintained," according to J. C. Royle of the Consolidated Press, who points out in particular that the automobile industry is planning to turn out and sell 1,560,000 cars and trucks in the next three months; that steel production is increasing, and that while building in the first quarter of the year may not reach the huge total piled up in the same period last year, it will closely approach it. One forecaster whose words are widely quoted is Leonard P. Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Company, who says in his bank's *Business Bulletin:*

> It seems wholly probable that general business will be good in the first quarter of 1929, and this is chiefly because it is so good in the closing quarter of 1928 that its momentum may be trusted to carry it ahead at about present levels well into the new year. With something less of confidence a similar comment may be made as to the probability of good business in the second quarter of next year. The outlook for the last half does not seem equally clear, and one of the reasons for this is that 1929 will probably bring to the automobile industry a degree of keen competition such as it has never before experienced.
>
> Probably the wisest course for the business man is to assume that 1929 will be a good business year, but to realize that the prospects for the second half of the year are by no means as clearly favorable as those for the first half, and to attempt where possible to avoid long-term commitments that might prove unfortunate if business does slow down in the latter months.
>
> One final rash comment may be ventured, and that is that the top of the great bull market for stocks was probably reached on November 30, 1928.

"The year 1929 is opening with a general business revival under way," notes Moody's Investors Service in the annual review signed by Mr. John Moody: this revival

Packard Electric Engineers Develop Cable to RESIST "CORONA"



CORONA is an electrical phenomenon present on the outside of all high voltage wires, which is accompanied by the release of free ozone from the air. This free ozone is a bitter enemy of rubber and causes it to deteriorate rapidly and leak electricity to such an extent as to seriously impair the efficiency of the motor.

Prevalent Cause of Lost Motor Power

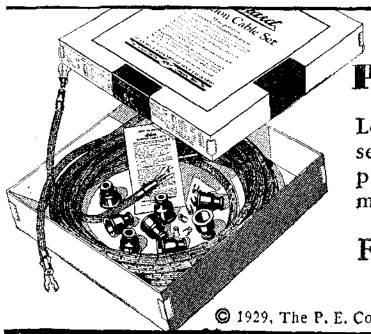
Abrasion, moisture, oil, age, and heat all contribute to the deterioration of the cable, but corona is the greatest power thief of them all because plain rubber covered cable, with the ignition voltages which are required in modern high compression engines, simply will not stand up under its attack.

Eight out of Ten Cars Need New Cable

The experience of hundreds of thousands of car owners, together with scientific and disinterested laboratory tests made at one of the leading state universities, produced conclusive evidence in support of the contention that an extremely large percentage of cars are losing power and consuming extra gas due to the corona-eaten condition of their cable.

and Battery Starter Cable

✓ No. 1 gauge cable is the smallest size used by any car manufacturer as original equipment on a six volt system, and the smallest cable recommended by the Society of Automotive Engineers. Packard replacement-battery starter cables are No. 1 gauge size.



Packard Ignition Cable Sets

Look for the purple and gold carton in order to secure the original Packard quality. Sets come complete ready for installation, which requires but a few minutes—and you can feel the difference in your motor.

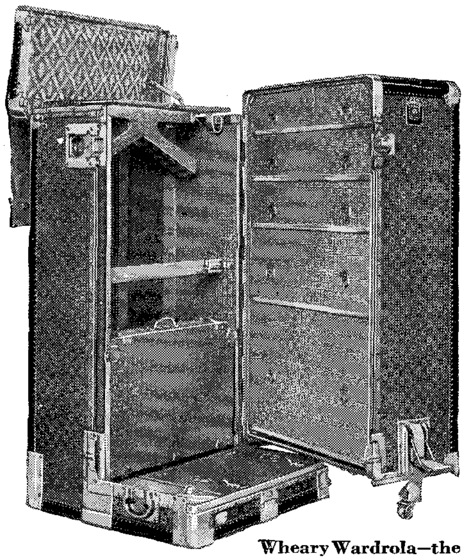
FOR ALL CARS , $2.00 to $4.75

© 1929, The P. E. Co.

The Packard Electric Packard ONLY ON GOODS OF HONEST VALUE Company, Warren, Ohio
FOUNDED IN 1890

LARGEST EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF AUTOMOTIVE CABLE IN THE WORLD

The trunk that ROLLS open



Wheary Wardrola—the trunk that rolls open

makes it so easy to carry correct clothes for every occasion. See the Wardrola at your nearest Wheary merchant's.

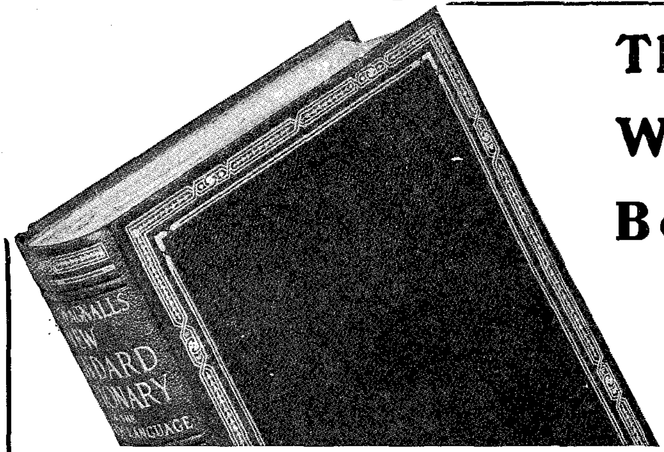
WHEARY TRUNKS

AND AIRPLANE LUGGAGE

WHEARY TRUNK COMPANY, RACINE, WISCONSIN

Eastern Branch: Textile Building
295 Fifth Ave., New York

Canadian Manufacturers:
M. Langmuir Mfg. Co., Ltd., Toronto



The Most Wonderful Book In The World!

It falls to the lot of but few men or women to gain more than a small fraction of the world's knowledge. It is manifestly impossible for any one to *know* it all but you can at least *have* it all—facts regarding everything in the world—and have it ready for instant use, if you have a copy of

The Funk & Wagnalls NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY

What a marvelous achievement is represented by this work! Men have labored for a lifetime to contribute a single addition to the world's knowledge. Explorers have risked their lives, not once but many times in the barren places of the world that the unknown may be revealed. Into the depths of the earth archeologists have delved to discover ruins that we may know how the peoples of hundreds, even tens of thousands of years ago existed. Languages of the greatest antiquity have been deciphered that we may know the truths of ancient times, and origins of words. It is only in this modern compendium that you can have this almost incalculable fund of information, which richly deserves the characterization of "The Most Wonderful Book in the World."

Of What Use is This Knowledge to You?

In these days of intense specialization in one particular branch of a subject or art, it is often impracticable for men or women to master much more than their own profession or art. But no one wants to be in ignorance of the other great branches of human knowledge.

You May Know in an Instant

and know authoritatively the exact "what, when, and why" of any query which may arise in your business, professional, or social life—Literature, Art, Music, Electricity, Medicine, Law, Manufacturing, Grammar, Advertising, Shipbuilding, War, Peace, Politics, Religion, Statesmanship, Archeology, Baseball, Automobiling, Aeronautics, Engineering, Architecture, Science, Mathematics, Speech, Philosophy—everything you can think of.

You Need It—Your Home Needs It

This surprizing volume will awaken wonder and admiration in your entire family through its illustrations and explanations of the wonders of the earth, the sea, the sky, and the marvels of man's handiwork as witnessed in the world's progress. Every member of your household will benefit by its use.

If Your Children—

could get the habit of referring to this volume they would reach maturity liberally grounded in the world's knowledge. It is the greatest and most authoritative book of reference for the home, the office, the school—wherever a source of knowledge is needed—*and the Court of Last Resort for the correct meaning of words.*

If Only ONE Copy Had Been Printed This Book Would Cost $1,500,000

but because thousands have been produced, a copy can be had at a price within the reach of the most modest income. It is the most expensive book to compile that was ever published. There are features in it—dozens of them—which no other **work of reference contains; features which insure time-saving, accuracy, and unqualified satisfaction.**

Would You Like to Know More About This—The Most Necessary Work of Reference in The English Language?

COUPON—FREE INFORMATION WITHOUT OBLIGATION

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York.

GENTLEMEN: Please send me full information regarding the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary of the English Language (Unabridged). I understand that this request does not obligate me in any way, and that no agent will call upon me.
L. D. 1-19-29

Name..

Street Address................................

City........................ **State**..............

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

"may or may not lead into a 'boom'; but that it will hold through the winter, and perhaps well through the first half of the year, seems almost a foregone conclusion." One of the most cautious forecasts is that issued by the Franklin Statistical Service which cooperates with New York University's Bureau of Business Research. In a New Year's statement it says:

> Business activity will probably be well sustained during the first half of the year, and some recovery may occur in the early spring months, probably led by a spurt in the automobile business. This is likely to be followed by recession. The greater the recovery, the sharper the recession, and vice versa. We do not expect the year to be quite as good as was 1928 on average. Business profits should continue good in the first quarter. Commodity prices seem likely to be rather stable, but to decline a little.
>
> The absence of serious overproduction or business inflation and the presence of normal bank reserves make a major business recession unlikely.

TEN RULES FOR MAKING PROSPERITY STICK

OUR problem in this country in 1929 is not to achieve prosperity, but to make it permanent. So Charles M. Schwab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, suggests ten rules which seem to him to hold the key to lasting prosperity. They appear as follows in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

> 1. Pay labor the highest possible wage. Prosperity is intimately related to a liberal wage scale.
> 2. Treat labor as a business partner. Successful industry depends more on human relations than upon the organization of money and machines.
> 3. Conduct business in the full light of day. Public confidence and public suspicion may be separated only by a door.
> 4. Remember that the law of supply and demand is inexorable. And it also would be well to remember that there is no necessity for producing an excess.
> 5. Live and help live. Even prosperous industries can not afford to have the backward industries too far behind the procession—prosperity to be permanent must be equally distributed.
> 6. Welcome new ideas. To establish permanent institutions we must always be prepared for change.
> 7. Never be satisfied that what has been achieved is sufficient. Smugness and complacency do not promote progress.
> 8. Operate business on the most economical basis. Price-cutting, over-expansion, uneconomical methods of distribution are just as harmful to business and to the public as price-fixing, monopolies, and rebates.
> 9. Look ahead and think ahead. It is easier to avoid depressions than it is to cure them.
> 10. Smile, be cheerful, and work upon the basis that the fundamental purpose of business is to promote the happiness of human beings.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

January 3.—President Gil of Mexico offers a general amnesty to all rebels who will lay down their arms, and to give land to those rebels who are farmers.

January 6.—King Alexander of Jugoslavia ends the political deadlock arising from the clash between the Croat economists and the Serb nationalists by dissolving Parliament and appointing Gen. Pera Zivkovitch dictator.

Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, claimant to the Russian throne, dies in Paris. He was seventy-two.

January 7.—Representatives of the United States begin negotiations with representatives of the Canadian Government at Ottawa to revise the anti-smuggling treaty of 1924, in order to reduce smuggling of liquor across the Canadian border.

Afghan rebels shell Kabul. King Amanullah is reported to have agreed to a modification of his reform program, especially his plans for education of women and abolition of the veil and of the harem.

Henry Arthur Jones, famous playwright, dies at his home in Hampstead, England. He was seventy-seven.

DOMESTIC

January 3.—Twenty American republics represented in the Pan-American Conference on Conciliation and Arbitration adopt a resolution binding themselves to submit their differences to arbitration, and to accept compulsory conciliation.

Representatives of Bolivia and Paraguay sign a protocol submitting their boundary dispute to mediation by an international court made up from American nations.

William C. Adamson, father of the eight-hour railroad labor law, and former judge of the United States Customs Court in New York, dies in that city. He was seventy-four.

January 5.—The representatives of twenty American republics sign the general treaty on inter-American arbitration and the general convention on inter-American conciliation.

January 6.—George L. ("Tex") Rickard, America's famous sports promoter, dies in a hospital at Miami Beach. He was fifty-seven.

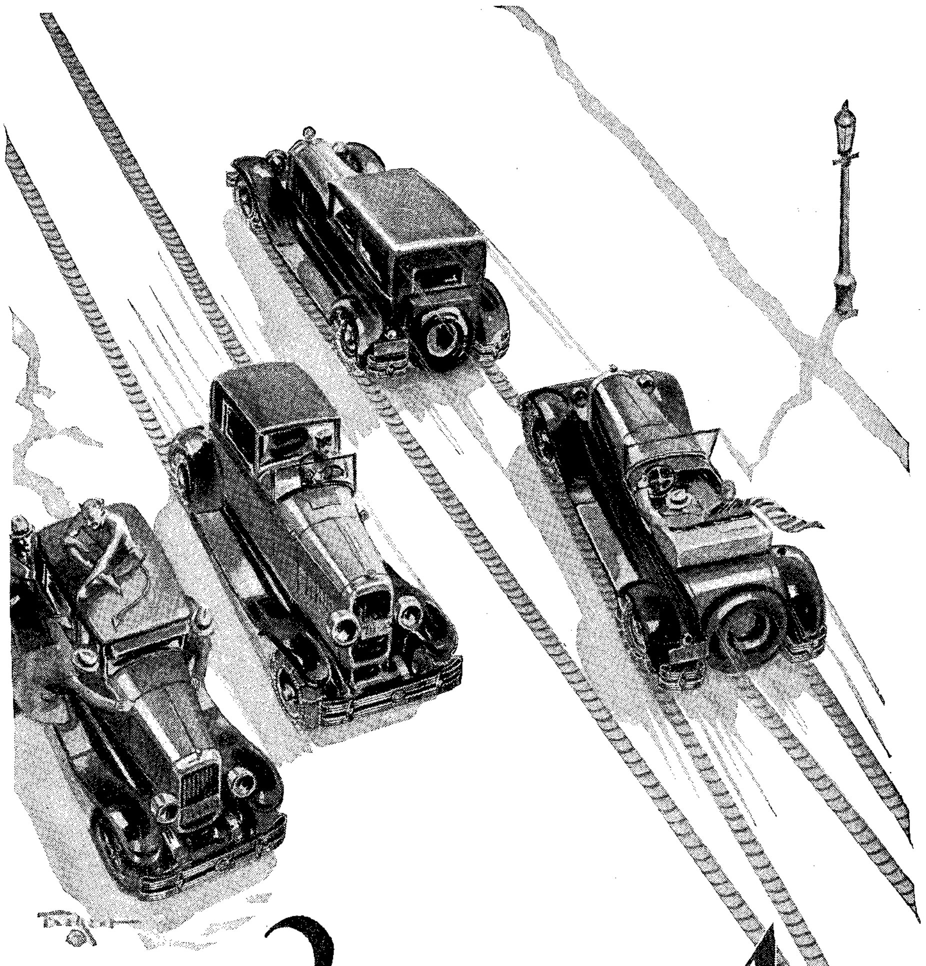
President-elect Hoover arrives in Washington on his return from his good-will tour of South America.

Total revenues collected by the governments of the forty-eight States during 1927 amounted to $1,758,381,000, and the expenditures in operating and maintaining their general departments amounted to $1,726,989,016, according to the Census Bureau.

January 7.—The *Question Mark*, Army airplane, makes a perfect landing at Metropolitan Airport, Los Angeles, after a record-smashing flight of 150 hours, 40 minutes and 15 seconds. The flight is the longest achieved by any form of aircraft.

The House passes the first deficiency bill, carrying additional allowances of $75,000,000 in tax refunds.

January 8.—Benjamin N. Duke, last of the Duke family of tobacco merchants and philanthropists, dies at his home in New York. He was seventy-three.



Name WEED on every hook

3 out of 4 keep going

with steel Weed Tire Chains

Will your car get stuck in snow or mud this winter—or skid into a smash-up? Don't run that risk. Get steel WEED Tire Chains now and keep them in your car, ready to put on when needed.

There is no substitute for the dependable grip of WEEDS. They have been the standard of safety for over 25 years. Drive Safely—put on WEED Chains in rain or snow, whenever road conditions are treacherous or uncertain.

You can get genuine WEED Tire Chains at garages, accessory and hardware stores everywhere and at many filling stations.

ACCO
A PRODUCT OF THE AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, Inc
in business for Your Safety

AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, Inc.
Bridgeport, Conn.
In business for your Safety
World's Largest Manufacturers of Welded and Weldless Chains for all purposes

Be sure you ask for genuine
WEED CHAINS
for Safety . . . for Sure Traction

THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Expectant Tourist.—Man on Way to Italy to See Family Killed.—*Head-lines in a Pittsburgh paper.*

Turn on the Screws.—"I just heard an awful story about your husband."

"Tell me; I need a new dress."—*Daily Oklahoman.*

The Kind Europeans Like.—After the reception Count and Countess Bernadotte left on an American moneymoon trip.—*Unidentified Clipping.*

Queered the Game.—JIM—"Did the honor system work well in your college?"

JOE—"Yes—until some darn sneak went and squealed on us."—*Life.*

Now You See It, Now You Don't.—Paperhanging—With paper, $7 room; without paper, $5.—*Ad in the Pittsburgh Press.*

Wasted Noise.—"That young fellow with Maud certainly wears loud clothes."

"They don't impress Maud. She turns a deaf ear to his suit."—*Boston Transcript.*

Did They Arrest Themselves?—C. A. Weister, Canton, Ohio, is again the possessor of his Chevrolet coupé which was stolen a week ago through the efforts of the well-trained, eagle-eyed police department of Wellsville.—*Wellsville (Ohio) paper.*

Little Sheep and Big Sheep.—Jud Tunkins says everybody is kind o' timid. The man with a million dollars is pretty well scared of the man with a billion.—*Washington Star.*

Casualty in Fairyland.—Whitney Dean returned home Friday from the hospital at Jamestown, where he has been since he suffered a fall from an apple.—*Sherman (N. Y.) paper.*

Watch for the Sneeze.—"She speaks fluently," remarked a girl behind us at the movie-talkie.

"Naturally," remarked her companion, "with so much flu out there in Hollywood."—*Boston Transcript.*

Great American Art.—"Some of your campaign prophecy failed to deliver the goods."

"That wasn't exactly prophecy," answered Senator Sorghum. "That was salesmanship."—*Washington Star.*

Ex-Hubby's Accomplishments.—Daddy Browning sat in his office and beamed. He didn't have a care about any of the things his wife—the blonde "Peaches" Heenan—might have said about his gifts of enGn ETAOIN SHR SHRNUUUU.—*Anniston (Ala.) paper.*

Pie with a Kick.—In the brewing of Federal Government sentiment in favor of Everglades aid no number of cooks are too many for the pie.—*Florida paper.*

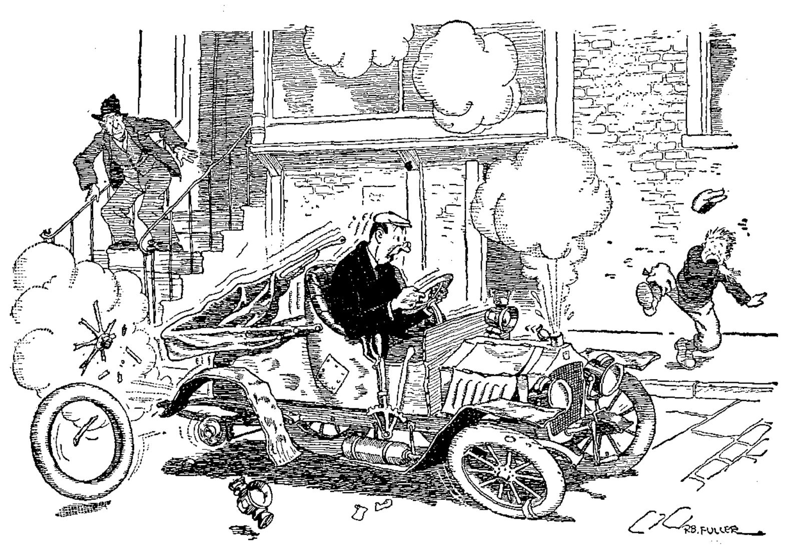
Insuperable Obstacle.—"Marie, wouldn't you like to marry a thrifty man?"

"Yes, I should like to marry one—but I should not like to be engaged to one."—*Cleveland News.*

Big Story.—

King's Illness Called Serious;
Nurse Kills Policeman in Bed;
Seattle Will Express Gratitude

—*Streamer head-lines in the Seattle Times.*



DRIVING A BARGAIN —*Judge.*

Blow to Conversation.—

DAILY WEATHER
DISCONTINUED

—*Lindsay (Cal.) paper.*

Keeping the Moths Out.—The old-fashioned girl who used to make ash receivers out of cigar bands now has a daughter who makes one out of the parlor rug.—*Life.*

Advancing Column.—The Chinese, he said, are intelligent, but are still ignorant of modern science. They have plenty of backbone which is gradually coming to the front.—*Pasadena (Calif.) paper.*

Police!—

NATIONAL CITY
BANK TO CUT
RICH MELLON

—*Head-line in the Dayton (Ohio) Journal.*

Earlier Ha! Ha!—To speed up service, New York subway trains are not stopping so long at stations. Instead of shutting the door in your face they now close it while you're coming through the turnstile.—*Judge.*

Contortionist on the Bench.—But when the Judge sits down, his jaws begin to work in an unmistakable motion. Throughout the two hours or more of court procedure the biceps meet with clocklike regularity.—*Dallas News.*

Early Training.—White Girl—with baby for general housework.—*Ad in West Chester (Pa.) paper.*

Lady with a Hunch.—"Was your late mistress surprized at your leaving?"

"Oh, no, mum. She knew about it before I did."—*Boston Transcript.*

Baby, Get Your Gun.—

YOUTH BORN IN U. S.
IN POLISH UNIFORM

—*New Britain paper.*

Admirable Crichton.—"Is your neighbor's son a triple threater?"

"Yes. He plays a saxophone, performs on a ukulele, and sings tenor."—*Judge.*

Discounting Bridget.—"So you have engaged our former cook?"

"Yes, but don't worry—we won't believe a tenth of what she says about you."—*Passing Show.*

Muscular Miss.—Miss Oleta Spangler passed drest in blue taffeta and carrying a bouquet of pink carnations and the best man, Mr. Herman Van Essen.—*Wisner (Neb.) paper.*

Two Birds with One Stone.—"Jack," said the plumber's wife as he was leaving home on a hurry call, "bring me a jar of cold cream from the drug-store when you come back for the tools you're forgetting."—*Druggists Circular.*

One of Her Jobs.—It's the woman who pays and pays, and that in all probability is because she's the only one home when the instalment collector arrives.—*Judge.*

Job for a Moving Van.—

150 ACRE HILL RANCH
HAS TO MOVE TO TOWN

—*Ad in a San Jose (Cal.) paper.*

Smoothing 'Em Down.—Dr. and Mrs. George C. Traugh have established in Donora the Traugh charity trust, earnings of which are to be used for the benefit of indignant children.—*Pittsburgh paper.*

Button, Button, Who's Got the Button?—CUBIST—"The gentleman, whose portrait this is, has come and asked me to alter his nose a little."

FRIEND—"And that makes you cross?"

CUBIST—"No, but I can't remember where I put the nose."—*Buen Humor (Madrid).*

It Would.—

Now, suppose there are two other bodies, they would be pulling at each other; one is wrihling the other round. The earth is whirl-whirling the other round. The earth is whirl-earth about once a month. That makes it lemon-shaped.—*Sir Oliver Lodge, as presented by the Vancouver Star.*